THE SURVEY

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The Gist of It

THE trial of Mrs. Fortesque and Lieutenant Massie for murder opens shortly in Honolulu. It gives sharp edge to the plea of J. PRENTICE MURPHY that before following mainland newspapers in their prejudgment of the islanders, we make some attempt to understand the Hawaiians, their unusually friendly relations among many and mixed races and the complicating factor of a garrison of some twenty thousand unmarried young men. Mr. Murphy, who is executive secretary of the Philadelphia Children's Bureau, draws his material from a summer holiday spent in the islands. Page 5.

IN a volume of essays entitled Adolescence (Farrar and Rinehart) DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS analyzed some of the pains and pleasures which as a psychiatrist he had observed in American settings. His present article (page 9) moves the scene to Soviet Russia, where a whole people is working toward a social order which will make use of faith, courage and good-will such as we all had "when we were at our best."

BACK at her familiar stamping-ground in Geneva, CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER sends us a vivid impression of the opening of the Disarmament Conference, when the small fry and the under-dogs had their day in the world's news (page 15).

READERS of the Scripps-Howard newspapers know HARRY ELMER BARNES for his daily column on the editorial page, The Liberal Viewpoint. Not so many know of him as author of many books in the fields of history, sociology and, in particular, penology, which give range and background to his discussion of the larger implications of the Lindbergh kidnapping (page 17).

LET'S build houses! There's an exciting movement on to provide proper homes for us all, revive the doleful building trades and aim a body-blow at unemployment, set forth (page 20) by LOULA D. LASKER, associate editor of Survey Graphic.

ON page 26 ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE delightfully disproves a recent letter in which she told us she believed she had about written herself out. Mrs. Pushtik joins the joyful company of clients and friends who have come out of Mrs. Wembridge's work as referee of the Juvenile Court of Cleveland.

BESIDES being the owner of the Bourgeois Galleries in New York, STEPHAN BOURGEOIS (page 30) is an art historian, writer on modern art and lecturer on esthetics.

FEWER but better nurses is the appeal which the nursing profession now puts to the public (page 35). KATHARINE FAVILLE, R.N., who bespeaks public interest, is director of the department of nursing education of the College of the City of Detroit.

READERS in many parts of the country will have opportunity to see the exhibit of modern architecture which is about to leave New York and tour the country. On page 38, CAROL ARONOVICI, housing expert and city planner of New York, California and many points between, brings out clearly how architects are turning to a program of meeting human needs and drafting the setting for a fuller life.

FEWER families and larger, or more families and smaller—these are the social alternatives observed by GUY IRVING BURCH (page 41) in a consideration of countries where birth control is banned or widely practiced. Mr. Burch is director of the Population Reference Bureau.

SOME relief funds pay for rent and some don't. Some landlords grind the faces of the poor in the bad old tradition, some are generous, and many are poor men themselves who see their savings go up in a sheriff's sale. The first full-length picture of this aspect of unemployment (page 42) is written by HELEN HALL, of University House, Philadelphia, who is chairman of the committee of the National Federation of Settlements which is studying unemployment.

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ARISTIDE BRIAND, 1862-1932

Statesman of France, Pan-European and friend of the United States

ALL QUIET ON EVERY FRONTIER

M. BRIAND (International Optimist): "Anything to declare?"
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER: "Nothing. I'm a European."
M. BRIAND: "Pass, Friend!"

—*From London Punch, September* 18, 1929

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THE SURVEY
GRAPHIC NUMBER

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Volume LXVIII
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Hawaii "Needs a Friend"

By J. PRENTICE MURPHY

HONOLULU, whose greetings of music and flowers to visitors from afar are among the loveliest of all cities of the world, is in grief before men. It has a setting of almost unbelievable beauty; of perfumed air, iridescent waters, deep blue skies, cloud effects to delight the artist, winds, mountains and starry nights. The beauty of Honolulu is equalled in countless other spots in the Islands of Hawaii, scattered for hundreds of miles across the mid-Pacific. The spirit which one catches so quickly here is the spirit of all Hawaii. The strength and the weakness, wherever found, typify the territory.

Cities, like people, need to be understood. Cities contain people. The collective expressions of their personalities give that atmosphere which distinguishes one from another. The beauty and charm of Hawaii rest only in part on its gifts of nature—even more on a combination of racial sympathies and understandings not excelled in the world. Cities, like people, are subject to criticism and condemnation. Rarely are they judged with full knowledge of the facts. Hawaii and Honolulu learned this to their dismay after the recent storm of condemnation directed at them from the mainland.

On the evening of September 12, 1931, Mrs. Thomas H. Massie, the young wife of a naval lieutenant, was kidnapped and, it is alleged, repeatedly assaulted by five men, four of whom she identified. Of these, one was Chinese, two Hawaiians, and two Japanese. At their trial the jury deliberated for almost a hundred hours and then reported that a verdict could not be agreed upon. It was stated that the jury was about equally divided as to guilt and innocence.

Mrs. Massie's tragic experience had filled the citizens of Hawaii and especially of Honolulu with horror. The outcome of the trial aroused much criticism, especially among the naval forces, and the resulting friction between naval personnel and certain groups, largely "gangs," gave continued anxiety. One of the defendants was seized on a public street, taken out of the city and beaten. He charged that his assailants were navy men, but he was unable to identify them. On January 8 of this year another defendant, Joe Kahahawai, was kidnapped and murdered. The persons charged with this crime are Lieutenant Massie, husband of the injured woman, her mother, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, and two naval enlisted men, E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones.

It was this new crime which spread accounts of alleged and real Hawaiian conditions throughout the world, with the rest of the United States contributing an excited audience. It is safe to say that the full significance of the mainland's reaction was understood by those nations not classed as Caucasian and bordering on the western Pacific. Also by all persons throughout the world who hope to see the day when the worst manifestations of racial prejudice shall disappear. We were playing with fire during the height of our reactions as to what actually went on, and what we thought went on in Hawaii.

THE flood of newspaper criticisms reached an intensity which was little short of appalling. Wherever one turned the "terrible criminal conditions in Hawaii" met the eye in headlines. We were told, for instance, that "The situation in Hawaii is unparalleled"; "Territorial government is broken down"; "Racial classes and politics have corrupted administration"; "The business men of Honolulu are up in arms because the revelation of conditions threatens to smash the tourist trade"; "Honolulu asks martial law, troops ready"; "Federal probe is begun"; "The Kentucky General Assembly demands action of President"; "Naval officers assert two-score women criminally assaulted in Honolulu." And so on and on through thousands of headlines. The truth of what Hawaii and Honolulu actually are like, how people are born and live, love and die—that is another story. It must, however, be told with a persistency far greater than that heretofore shown by the business men of Hawaii in opening markets for their products and describing attractions for the tourist.

The thing which caught the eye was the idea that in Hawaii, and especially in Honolulu, criminal assaults upon women are common and difficult to punish. There were in particular the strong denunciations of conditions by Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of naval operations at Washington, based in part on reports furnished by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., the district naval commandant on the ground.

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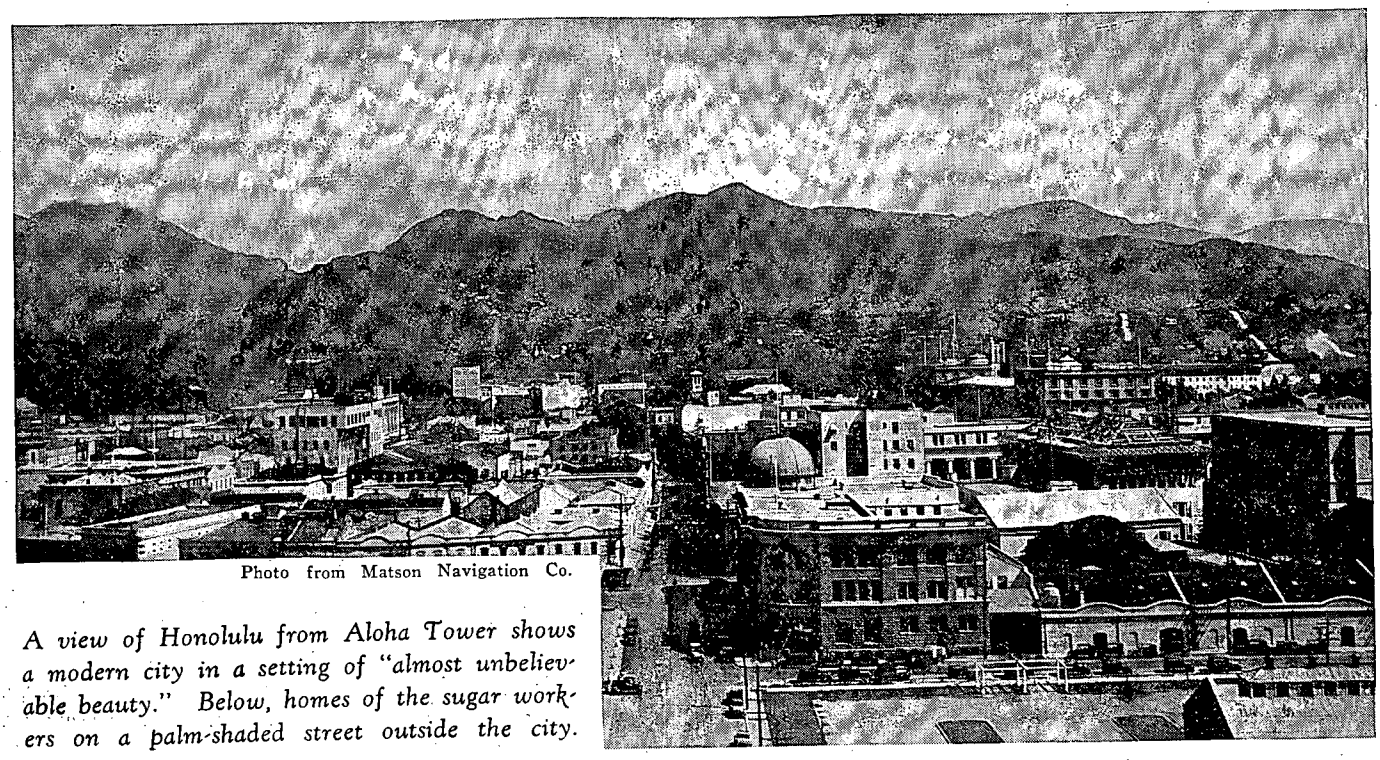

Photo from Matson Navigation Co.

A view of Honolulu from Aloha Tower shows a modern city in a setting of "almost unbelievable beauty." Below, homes of the sugar workers on a palm-shaded street outside the city.

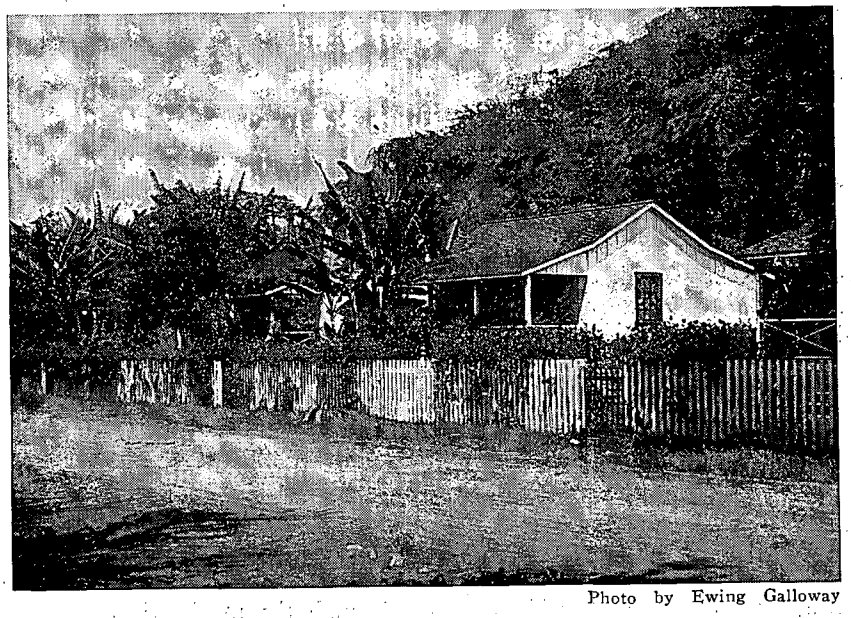

Photo by Ewing Galloway

Admiral Pratt was reported to have found forty criminal assaults committed in eleven months. Yet only two, according to physicians of the Honolulu Emergency Hospital, one of them being the case of Mrs. Massie, have been found to be bona fide cases of rape. Admiral Pratt is further reported as saying:

> American men will not stand for the violation of women under any circumstances. For this crime they have taken the matter into their own hands repeatedly when they have felt that the law has failed to do justice.

What of Honolulu and Hawaii as they really are? What can be said which will give perspective for a just appraisal of the social life of one of the most beautiful spots in the world? Is it true that decent women are in constant danger in Hawaii? Are the tragic experiences which have befallen Mrs. Massie typical of what other women must endure? Were the scathing denunciations of Admiral Pratt as to the social trustworthiness of the non-Caucasion races in the Islands justified? Is it true that crimes against women have been viewed with indifference by the community? That menfolk of non-Caucasion origin in this part of the United States are abnormally lustful? That the amity which has developed between races in Hawaii has led to social degradation? That things are so bad that nothing short of military dictatorship can save the situation? Is there warrant for more federal interference with civil procedure in Hawaii than in any of the states on the mainland which find they have a rapist or two on their hands?

Or is it true that certain high government officials and a large part of the American press have tended to indulge in a kind of national race riot, hurling charges at a part of our own country? Is it not true that we have tried to plant in Hawaii racial antagonisms from which there has been complete freedom in the past? Why have we suddenly revealed such blindness and ignorance as to all that has been said by authorities concerning the social ideals and customs of each of the constituent racial groups in Hawaii? Was there madness or design in the recommendation of one Eastern mainland newspaper that it was unthinkable for a white person to be tried by other than white jurymen? How could we forget that highly cultured and civilized non-Caucasian races throughout the world, and especially those bordering on the Pacific, would catch every word of a vast storm of misrepresentation of persons whose gravest "misfortune" is that they happened not to be born white? The Japanese have a saying, "Under the light house is the darkest place."

Hundreds of thousands of tourists have visited Hawaii since it was annexed in 1898, yet many of us seem to be of the opinion that Hawaii is a foreign country inhabited by

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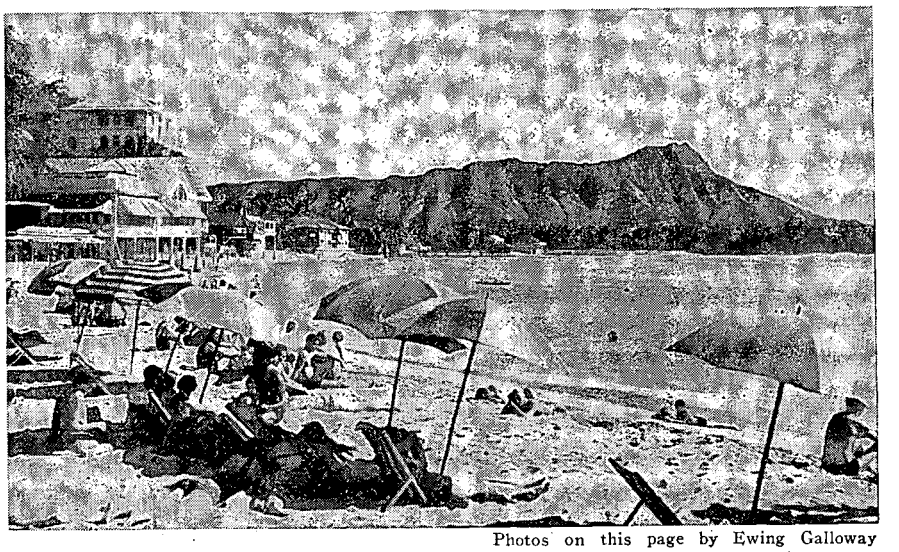
charming primitives who run around with little or no clothing and understand with difficulty the language we speak. In his treatment of other races the white man has much to answer for. The industrial, social and educational leaders of Hawaii have gone far beyond most of us in the development of practical programs of action which make it possible for different races and peoples to work and live side by side in peace.

The recent Honolulu "disturbances" concern more than a few defendants, whether they be Caucasian, Hawaiian, Chinese or Japanese. They concern inevitable problems following in the wake of military and naval posts in many parts of the world. They concern a great wall of ignorance which separates white people from understanding the true worth of other races. They concern the international ramifications flowing out of any liberal or illiberal policies which may be developed by the federal government in regard to the affairs of Hawaii. What excuse is there for our widespread ignorance of the extent to which the forces of civilization have made progress in that part of the world? What of a school system, of universities, of highly developed and effective welfare agencies, of a far-reaching public-health service, of a high standard of service for the territorial government as distinct from some local units? These are all things about which there is overwhelming proof. Many books, many carefully prepared government reports and private studies are at hand for the information of anyone who cares to read.



Photos on this page by Ewing Galloway

This is how visitors to Hawaii amuse themselves in the sun at Waikiki Beach

For the self-righteous it may be interesting to record that the Islands were discovered by Cook in 1778. A year later he was killed on the largest of the eight inhabited islands, called Hawaii, because it is said he treated the natives with great cruelty and along with his men abused their womenfolk. For the next forty years the only contacts the natives had with white men came mainly through the crews of whalers and trading vessels. The first white missionaries came in the early 1820's. Within a half century the impact of a white civilization on Hawaii, chiefly through social diseases brought in by white men, had reduced the native population from 300,000 to 60,000. Throughout those five decades and ever since, however, the Hawaiians have continued to treat white men and all foreigners with hospitality and friendliness. They are a lovable people, radiating a kindliness which is distinctive and rare. Cook in his journal says: "It was a pleasure to see with how much affection the women managed their infants, and how readily the men lent their assistance to such tender office."

THE territory has a total area of about 6650 square miles. Honolulu, the capital, has a population of about 140,000, or approximately 37 per cent of the territorial population estimated to be 375,211, divided according to national origins as follows:

Hawaiian	22,391
Caucasian-Hawaiian	16,454
Asiatic-Hawaiian	13,549
Portuguese	28,219
Porto Rican	6,886
Spanish	1,255
Other Caucasian	41,968
Chinese	27,317
Japanese	143,754
Korean	6,583
Filipino	66,049
All others	786
Total	375,211

Improvement in living conditions; better health standards through the efforts of the Territorial Board of Health, and improvements in education, according to some authorities, have turned the tide for the Hawaiian stock. It is no longer destined to early extinction, but rather to increase in numbers.

Hawaii presents the same problems of law and order which would confront any state on the mainland if it should suddenly be transplanted to the middle of the Pa-

Children of Hawaiians learning in school what a good drink milk is

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cific. Perhaps this statement is not fair, for Hawaii possesses a richness of cultural equipment not to be found in many important communities of like size on the mainland.

Hawaii has a highly developed system of territorial courts. Its judges are eminent and respected men. The public-school system has been much commended by visitors. The illiteracy rate for the territory is extremely low, for education is universal, compulsory and free—six to fifteen years. Honolulu is the educational center. Here are located the famous University of Hawaii with more than two thousand students, St. Louis College, the Normal School, The Kamehameha Schools and Punahou School, which latter long years ago received the children of the rich California gold miners. It was easier to send them two thousand miles out in the Pacific than three thousand miles across a more dangerous mainland to Eastern schools. The public library in Honolulu, crowded with children and adults, reminds one of similar institutions in the most highly civilized cities on the mainland.

ONE cannot walk through the streets of Honolulu without becoming aware of interracial relationships and understandings, of an intermingling of people actuated by a spirit not excelled elsewhere under the American flag. It is this thing which we have been trampling upon and trying to crush out through some of our mad actions.

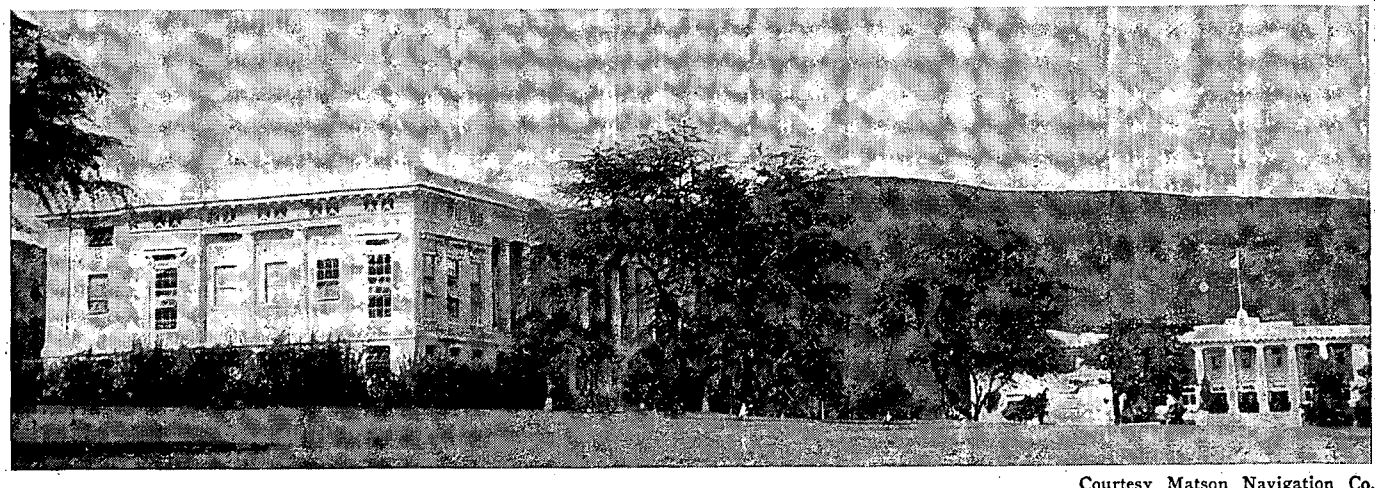
The attractively dressed little Chinese maiden riding in front of us on an open trolley-car is reading a copy of Ibsen's plays. She is a student at the University of Hawaii, a citizen of the United States. Her comments to a companion on current affairs are expressed in beautiful English with an accent which reminds one of Philadelphia or Boston. On another seat are three young women of Japanese antecedents, speaking good English, thinking our thoughts, reading our books and counting themselves members of our great national family. The lithe young man who directs us on our way in Honolulu was born of Filipino parents who came to Hawaii twenty years ago. Less than two decades out of a grass hut in Asia, he is a student at the university, pursuing knowledge with a spirit which is of the very essence of religion. He, too, is a citizen of the United States. He told us that some day he expected to come to the mainland. It will be ill for him if we are less able to surround him with opportunities for racial understanding and industrial advancement than he has in Hawaii.

We are entertained by a Hawaiian gentleman and his family. He is a university graduate, gracious of manner, who puts us at our ease in a way which is new and delightful. He, too, is a citizen of the United States, well versed in our common history, the possessor of ideals high enough for any man. He reads representative mainland papers and has a cosmopolitan point of view. We never shall forget his hospitality and his spirit of tolerance.

Honolulu has cities within a city. The Japanese, fully cooperative in all of their business and professional activities, lead a distinctive and separate social life. The Koreans are much like them. One is reminded of the line, "Each in his own way." The Hawaiians, the mixed Hawaiian-Caucasian, and Hawaiian-Asiatic groups, and the Chinese, have definite residential centers, crowded with life and color, interesting to see and to participate in with perfect safety to one's person and one's pocket. "Here are many men from many lands," and if we read aright from one to the other, white, yellow, brown, black, they are free from the hideous hatreds which beset like racial groups in some parts of our mainland and elsewhere in the world.

A Philadelphia mother telephones to her daughter in Honolulu who is there on her honeymoon and a listening world is told that her daughter is in no danger. At this moment every offense, no matter how slight, against womankind in Honolulu is news. Yet this article is being written in Philadelphia within a stone's throw of a street which within a few months has witnessed three vicious and tragic attacks on women. Philadelphia is horrified over the brutal death of a little girl at the hands of an alleged rapist, yet Philadelphia justly claims it is a safe city in which to live. Not long ago Cincinnati was appalled by another tragedy which befell a little girl. Her life cannot be restored. The confessed offender, undoubtedly an irresponsible person, will receive his reward in due season, yet Cincinnati is likewise a safe city in which to live. So is Los Angeles, though the memories of the Hickman case still are fresh.

THERE are certain aspects of the Honolulu picture which have received little or no interpretation in our press. Hawaii is a place of great military and naval importance. With reference to the Philippine Islands and Asia, it is said to have great strategic value. The military and naval forces of the United States in their activities criss-cross the life of Hawaii at many points. Within twenty miles of the city are Schofield Barracks with, it is reported, an average of twenty thousand (*Continued on page* 60)



Courtesy Matson Navigation Co.

The University of Hawaii, Honolulu, where more than two thousand students are enrolled

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Russia—a Nation of Adolescents

By FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M.D.

OF the many misconceptions in regard to Russia, three seem to me of special importance:

That what is happening in Russia is exceedingly complicated and therefore difficult to understand;

That Russia is engaged in an industrial revolution;

That the Russians are realists of the hardest and cruelest type.

What has happened in Russia is quite simple. They have got rid of God. They have taken upon themselves the responsibility of understanding and organizing their world. Getting rid of God means, of course, merely getting rid of God-priest ideology and all its supernatural ramifications—it in no way limits the potentialities of the individual for human fellowship. Murky-mindedness melts like snow before the sun.

The revolution in Russia is essentially not industrial, but spiritual. The industrial side is merely an incident, a means to an end. It looms large at present and it is important, but behind it is something more important. Russia is probably the only country in the world today that has a significant spiritual life.

The Russians themselves disavow with scorn "capitalistic idealism" and choose to call themselves "dialectic materialists." They are materialists of the realest sort—up to a point. Nowhere are physical or social problems approached with such realism—at least up to a point. That point in each instance is the limit of *their* knowledge; not necessarily the limit of knowledge—but the extent of their present thinking. That their realism stops at this point is understandable. But then what? Realism would demand a halt, an admission of the end of the road, the formulation of further investigation along realistic lines in order to discover new trails that might lead somewhere. In certain fields, physical, chemical, this is done. In the social and human field the Russian at this point somersaults into an idealism for which there is scarcely a counterpart in "capitalism," an idealism that becomes naiveté. In spite of his scorn of "idealism," he acts as an idealist, but an idealist whose realism saves him from sentimentality.

One explanation may lie in the "psychology" which the revolutionary leaders studied before the Revolution as they studied everything else. Lenin is said to have had more than three hundred men and women trained in various professions in the European universities, ready for special responsibilities. This preparation was going on during a period when "psychology" scarcely existed. Such psychology as there was was either philosophical discussions about the "will," "emotion" and the like, or nervous physiology. What there was the revolutionary leaders devoured line by line, but through no fault of their own, their knowledge of "psychology" was far less, and is today far less, than of any other field. They were forced to a psychological idealism because they had no other psychology with which to work. Fortunately for them it is an idealism not wholly unjustified, but it has its limitation. As the limit becomes clear—and with their searching self-criticism like nothing in the world, they will be quick to see it—they will, no doubt, become as realistic in psychology as in electrodynamics.

"Ah," but someone says, "how I wish I had their lack of knowledge if I could be as successful at putting something over."

The writer of a recent article in The Nation's series If I were Dictator, remarked that among other things he would send a commission to Russia to study their psychological methods. Not a bad idea: there is much to learn. But our friend is confusing psychology with "salesmanship" and guides advertised under that name for "putting one's self across." The "psychology" that has worked in Russia is the simplest in the world—show by what you do that you mean what you say.

THE question as to whether the Russian is an "idealist" or "realist"—to oppose the two, for the moment begging the question of a combination—is not merely academic; it has important implications for mental hygiene. Up to a point the Russians handle a maladjusted individual with the best realism. When this succeeds, well and good. When it fails—then they are stumped. The curious part is that at the point where we are idealists if not sentimentalists, they are realists; and at the point where they become idealists we do our best work as realists. We sentimentalize a great deal about the individual, his potentialities, his sacred person, his freedom, his opportunity—at this point we are thorough idealists—then we turn him loose to devour or be devoured. After he has been thoroughly mauled and beaten up we become realists and in the best realistic fashion examine *him* to find out what is the matter with *him* that he has got all out of "adjustment."

While we are sentimentalizing

In the January issue of Survey Graphic, Dr. Williams told of his initial discovery of the mental hygiene of Soviet Russia—a philosophy of life bent on keeping well people well, an aim so different from our professional plan as to seem fantastic, but on closer acquaintance "the commonest kind of common-sense." Here he shows further how that aim is reclaiming prostitute and drunkard by a two-fold conviction, their potentialities as individuals, and Russia's need of them. A third article in an early issue will explore the psychology of dictatorship in Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy.

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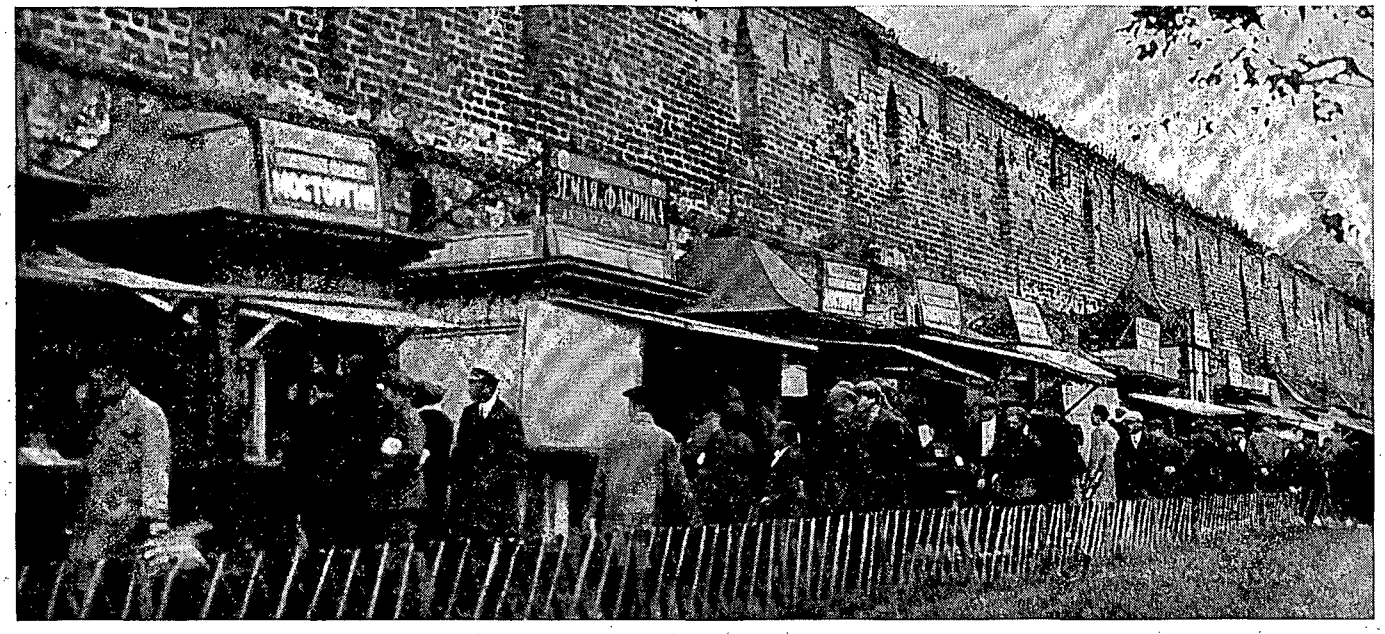
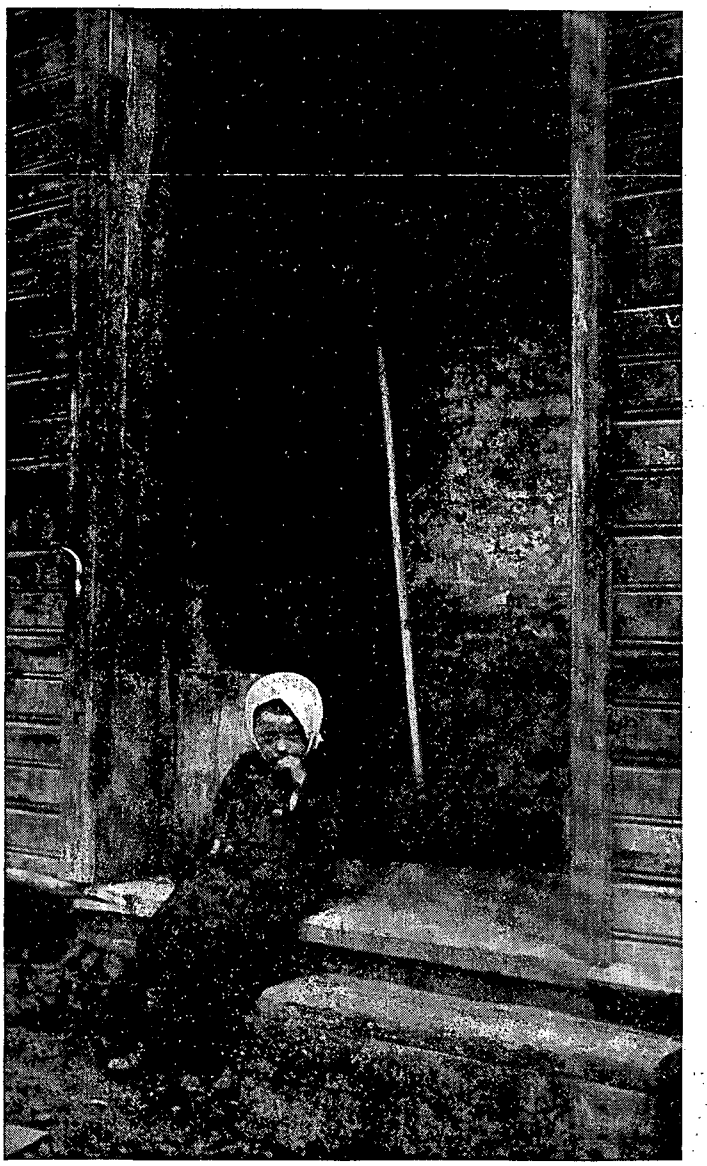


Russia's aim is to make her citizens effective—from these crowds about the open-air book-stalls to these waifs huddled under the Kremlin wall



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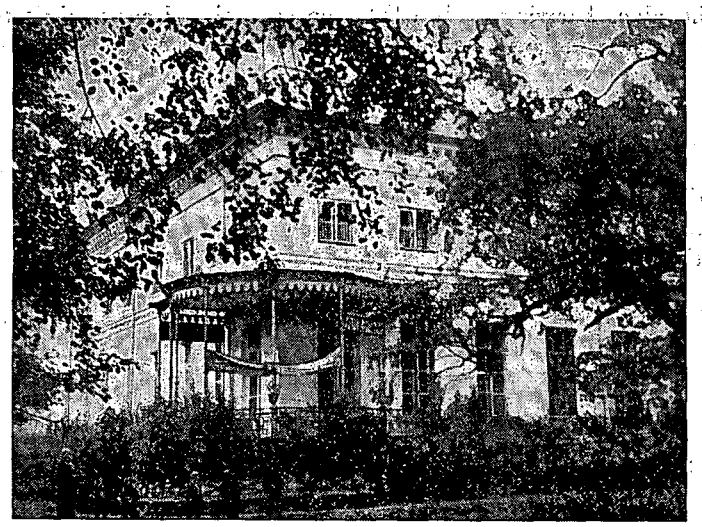
about the individual the Russians are asserting *that the individual is important* and that he *shall* have an opportunity to develop his potentialities. Here they would assert that they are not idealists, but realists. If the individual becomes "maladjusted" (the point at which we become at least partially realists) the Russian tries to blind himself to the fact that there might actually be something wrong with the individual himself, insists that he is quite all right and that more of the same social medicine will cure him. If in the end—and they are patient beyond words—the individual does not (can not, and for definite reasons, as our realism would say) adjust, then there is sharp, quick action and off he goes to life in some permanent quarters. Not as a punishment (by which they have recognized what they have tended to deny) but as any one who will not or cannot, for reasons beyond reach (which is not true in many instances) pull his load in the boat.

A group of patients at the Alcoholic Prophylactorium, Moscow

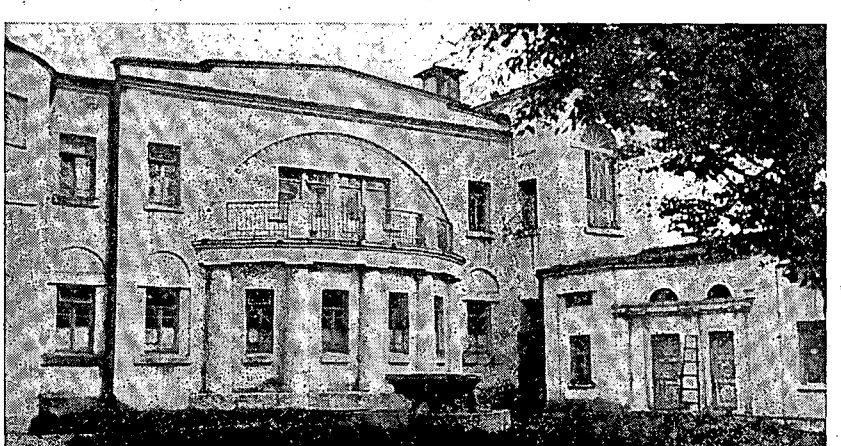
And yet the Russians are quite right in the method they are pursuing at the moment — provided they do not deceive themselves — as a straightforward realistic policy in the face of a definite situation. The vastness of the undertaking in Russia and the speed with which many things must be accomplished preclude much puttering with unpromising material. Russia's job at the moment is to find, prepare and get into action her effectives. She is right in assuming that the great majority of her 160,000,000 are capable of being effective, given proper opportunity; she is further right in believing that the great majority of her delinquents, prostitutes and other social parasites, most of whom have had no opportunity, are also capable of becoming social effectives. The Russians would insist that this was equally true in any of the Western countries. Admitting this in part, on the whole one would have to deny it. In the winnowing process now going on in Russia there will be a residue—there is already a residue. Russia will find, as others have found by methods as realistic as any used in solving electrical problems, that there are individual differences which must be taken into account in the last analysis.



Once a Czar's palace. Now a weekend club for working girls

That there exists a greater equality of potentiality than shows up in any "capitalistic" country, one would grant at once; and also that many of the "differences" in capitalistic countries are artificially created by a combination of sentimentality and cruelty. But not all. One will watch with the greatest interest to see if the Russian system—the totality of ideology and plan—does not create a greater equality by diminishing the number of "differences." But differences there will be: a future problem which Russians no doubt will eventually attack as realistically as they now attack other problems.

Having decided to organize their own lives and having set a goal—the Communist State—the Russians have not fumbled and staggered toward this ideal bearing banners and shouting slogans. Planned activity, as the world knows, is the key to their progress.



This home of a former factory owner is now a workers' club-house

Outside of Russia, one hears mostly of the industrial planning. The Five-Year Plan has become almost synonymous with that part of the total plan which involves industry. Planning, however, involves every activity within the nation, even to the work of a research student in one of the many scientific institutes. Things are not left to individual inspiration or mood or voluntary cooperation. To contemplate the thinking that has gone on in working out the details of these plans gives one a headache. Amazing commonsense has been used in emphasis and proportion, putting first things first, submerging professional prides and bumptiousness. Examining the strides that have

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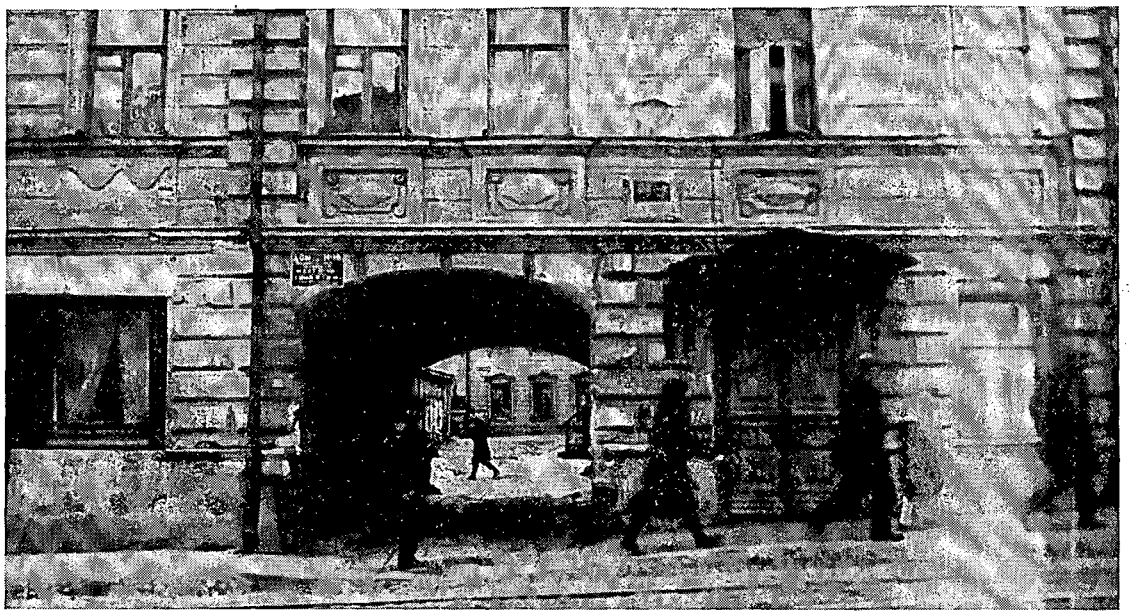


Old and new. Such streets are disappearing and modern buildings (opposite page) are replacing slums

been made in carrying out the plan, knowing with what human material it has had to be done in lack of training, gross illiteracy and probably more; knowing too, how infinitely lesser plans fail in our own country with personnel trained presumably to the last minute, one becomes thoughtful.

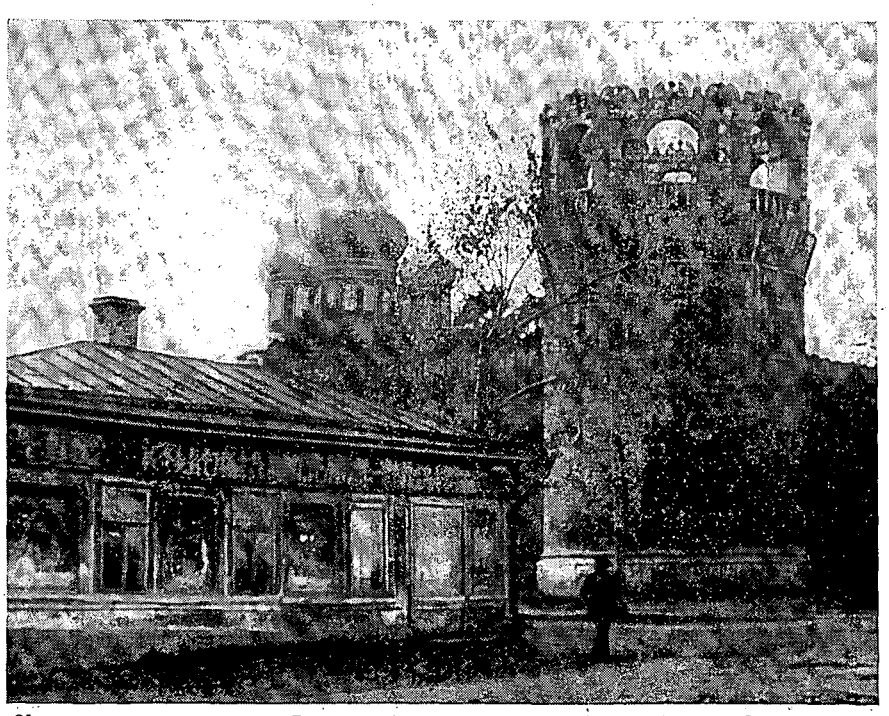
These plans are not superimposed from above. They are worked out from below, coordinated, promulgated and directed from above—but with responsibility for carrying out below. The plan begins and ends with the individual and each individual can feel his responsibility at both points.

The printed plan for medicine consists of a volume of several hundred pages. What are the needs—country, village, city, nation; what is the order of importance of these needs; what have we to meet these needs; how can this best be distributed; what are the minimal needs at any one point; what can be done at once to meet this minimal need; in five years can we have the situation in hand—no; what may we reasonably expect; what is the first series of steps, the second, the third; roughly what should we be looking forward to in the second five-year period, the third?

Similar plans exist in nursing, teaching, housing, cooking, the so-called "social problems," in every activity. And these are not isolated plans, a nursing plan growing up parallel and antagonistic to a medical plan with smiling "cooperation" on the outside and bitterness on the inside, or a teaching plan growing side by side with other social activities but with a wall around it through which one may pass only as an intruder. Physician, nurse, educator, social worker are building Communism. Their pride is not in their person, their position, their profession but in what as individuals, professional or non-professional, they can contribute to the one undertaking that has meaning for them all. This is true also of artists, dramatists, musicians, writers; it explains why so much that they do appears to us as "propaganda." To them Communist subjects are as natural an expression as trees or the Volga and they are mystified by our use of the word "propaganda."

When we come to the scientists mocking at "pure science," "capitalistic science," and establishing Red Institutes to make Red Science we are stumped for a moment—a good many members of the International Psycho-technical Congress that met in Moscow last September were left gnashing their teeth and spluttering—but it is best to count ten, if not a hundred, before starting to splutter. A fact is still a fact in Russia but for the moment the Russian scientist would like to know where the fact belongs in the order of facts before he gets too excited about it. Facts, like everything else at this critical time, have got to "behave." The scientist too is building Communism. Since he is building it realistically, he has a tremendous respect for facts. He has no desire to deny facts; he intends to use every one. If you think otherwise, take him for a fool and try to ask him a few simple questions that will go to the heart of the matter and bring down his house like a stack of cards—you will burn your fingers a nice bright red.

This attitude towards science, facts, what you will, has frequently been com-



Sharp contrasts in new Russia. An ancient monastery. Across the street—

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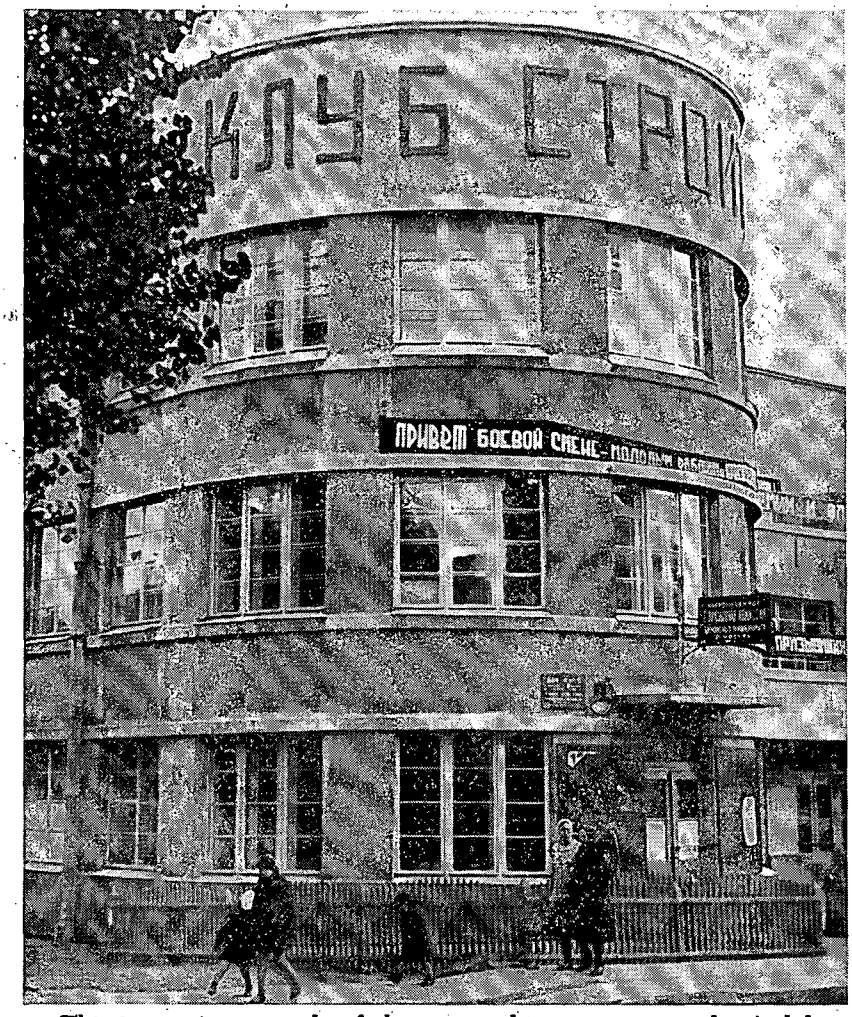
pared to "Catholic Science" or "Methodist Science" and as it is agreed that there can be no such thing it is assumed that there cannot be a "Red Science." True enough, in that sense, but a little investigation will show that the Russian scientist holds equally as ridiculous any special science and that he does not wish either to prejudge facts or to judge facts by any standard other than scientific. The fact scientifically established becomes a part of life and the question becomes how can that fact be used in the undertaking now in hand.

The medical organization in Moscow can be taken as an example of the type that is being worked out in all parts of Russia, though still far from being realized throughout the country. Moscow is divided into fourteen districts. Each district is covered with a network of community clinics leading usually from a central district clinic through neighborhood clinics to the factories, the schools and other institutions within the district. Lines in the other direction lead from the central clinic to the hospitals, general and special, located in Moscow and its environs. Passage up and down these lines is easy. The organization functions as a whole, not as a loosely joined series of clinics and hospitals, each jealous and ambitious but "cooperative." An individual can be passed efficiently through this entire chain from factory, home, school to hospital if that is necessary, or his needs can be attended to at various points in the chain if that is all that is required. The aim is efficient and prompt treatment of *any one* who is ill, to the full extent of his need; the restoration of the individual's effectiveness as quickly as can be done with safety; the teaching of hygiene and the prevention of illness.



This interesting example of the new architecture is a workers' club

The central clinic in each district is a large organization equipped not only for general medicine but for the handling of special problems. The neighborhood clinic is naturally smaller and devoted to general medicine and the specialties most likely to be needed. From all clinics both general clinicians and specialists are "on call" to visit the sick in their homes. In addition to psychiatrists daily "on call" at the clinics there are two psychiatrists "on call" during the night.

The work and plans of the Ordinka Street General Prophylactic Dispensary in the name of Professor Rein in the Lenin District of Moscow are good examples of community clinic organization and planning. In this district there are 60 neighborhood clinics. In 1927-1928 when the clinic was organized there were 33. These were increased to 38 in 1929, to 47 in 1930 and the plan calls for a further increase in 1932 to 70 and in 1933 to 80. In 1929 there were 80 general physicians visiting in the homes from this clinic, in 1930, 100; 1931, 130; the plan calls for an increase to 160 during 1932-33. In 1929-30 the pediatricians on the staff were increased to 31. The number was increased in 1931 to 36. The plan calls for 42 in 1932 and 46 in 1933. In 1933 the staff is to consist of more than 236 physicians, 160 general, 46 pediatricians, 20 tuberculosis specialists for adults and 10 for children, with the addition of neurologists and psychiatrists, gynecologists, ear, nose, and throat specialists, and so on. There are at the present time 8 neurologists and psychiatrists on duty at this clinic, with plans for doubling this number. The plan for this district calls for a

—stands this modern psychopathic hospital, Moscow

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medical unit for each factory employing four hundred or more workers; for smaller factories, a nurse first-aid unit.

There is a clinic surprising for a factory at the Red Flag Textile works in Leningrad where 7500 workers are employed. This clinic was open daily from 10 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. In addition to the department for internal medicine it has departments for surgery, women, eye, psychiatry and neurology, ear-nose-throat and dentistry. During the month of July there had been 557 total visits to the department of neurology and psychiatry, with fifty new cases. Of these fifty, forty-one were unable to work and had been sent to hospitals, sanitaria or rest homes or were returning from their homes to the clinic for treatment—with no loss in pay. This department has a ten-bed ward at the factory equipped for electro-helio and physio-therapy.

The mental-hygiene activities of Russia are headed-up in the State Scientific Institute for Neuro-Psychiatric Prophylaxis of which Dr. L. Rosenstein is the director. The Institute consists of a polyclinic for nervous and mental diseases and a research department with bureaus for mental-hygiene education, neurology, mental hygiene, community organization and psycho-technics. The work of the Institute reaches to the factories, the colleges, the Red Army, the Houses of Culture, the Workers' Clubs, courts and prisons, the general dispensaries; the various scientific and medical institutes such as the Institute for Motherhood and Childhood, the Prophylactoria for Prostitution, the Hospital for Alcoholics; the postgraduate courses in the medical schools and colleges, and the mental hospitals. Occupational therapy is being rapidly developed in the mental hospitals. The plan, however, is not for occupational therapy departments within the hospital, except for minor things, but work in factories in the surrounding community. Dr. Rosenstein is directly responsible to the commissioner of public health who has under his direction all provision for the sick with the exception of the railroad workers.

In addition to the Psychopathic Department of the Hospital for Mental Disease of the Moscow University I, long famous among the world's psychiatric hospitals, an excellent new hospital, the Psychopathic Hospital in the name of Soloviov, the "first step in Soviet psychiatry," has been built in connection with Moscow University II. The hospital is built on the grounds of the former Dunskaya military hospital. It was established in 1920 and consists of 170 beds for adults and fifty beds for children.

But one can not learn of mental hygiene by studying organization. Organization is but a skeleton and may mean much or little. An elaborate clinic planted in a court may look well on a chart but if the atmosphere of the court is permeated with all that is mentally unhealthy it has little significance. We can better sense Russia's work for mental hygiene by examining a few special activities.

"Liquidation" is a popular word in Russia. The Russians like to define a problem, isolate it and then "liquidate" it. In "liquidating" a problem a definite step-by-step program is prepared such as one might prepare for a military campaign. The problem of the "wild boys," the orphans of soldiers and of parents killed in the Revolution, who in the middle 1920's prowled the city streets and countryside waiting for prey, has been "liquidated." At least a part of the story is told in the film, The Road to Life, now being shown in the United States.

Workers who have lost time for drunkenness must collect their "Shame Money" from this window instead of from the cashier

Prostitution and alcoholism are two problems now being actively worked upon. There is not room here to discuss in detail the work of the Prophylactoria for Prostitution or the Hospital for Alcoholics, or the courts or the schools but we may examine some of the mental-hygiene features in these institutions. We shall find plenty of mental hygiene but not of our sort. We shall not find a single clinic; there are no psychologists at the Prophylactoria for Prostitution although psychiatrists call regularly for the examination of special cases; psychiatrists and psychologists are available at the court but not for routine work. The mental hygiene in the court comes from the bench, not from a special room down some corridor; the mental hygiene in the school from the instructors, not from a "guidance clinic" in the basement.

At the time of the Revolution there were said to have been twenty-five thousand registered prostitutes in Moscow. Immediately after the Revolution prostitution was made illegal by decree and prostitutes were no longer registered. In 1924 when the first Prophylactorium for Prostitution was organized (there are now five in Moscow and many others throughout the Union) it was (*Continued on page* 57)

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A Great Door Opens

The Day of the Petitions at Geneva

By CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER

"TEN Thousand Men of Harvard Want Victory Today!" Ten thousand men wanting victory is considered enough, if they sing with sufficient gusto, to insure defeat for the other side. But then, of course, the Harvard team is rather of one mind about wanting victory itself. If disarmament were that simple!

Saturday morning saw strange and moving sights in Geneva. For the world is bent as never before on seeing to it that the men—and four women—who, it may prove, hold the fate of civilization in their hands, fully understand what victory is wanted by not ten thousand, but millions upon millions of men and women. Millions upon millions of men and women want peace, yes. Practically the entire world wants peace. But millions upon millions sent word Saturday morning to Geneva that they want *disarmament*.

The precedent of all time was done away with in one morning. A great deliberative body of fifty nations, called to consider in the rarified atmosphere of politics, diplomacy and industrial and financial chaos, the problem of disarmament as they and their respective governments saw fit—and suddenly a great door opens, and millions upon millions of common people are allowed to intrude.

It was a proud day for women, for churchmen, for workers, for students, for you and me. We were heard! The cynics sneer, and these days are surely enough to make cynics of us all. But man cannot live by sneers alone. No man or woman functioning in a country with any pretense to representative government can afford to sneer when the voice of millions speaks. Not only speaks—insists. Not always insists but, in the case of disarmament, is coming in disquieting numbers to demand.

Who dares to be demanding, and what?

One morning was little enough time to hear from all those voices raised in every corner of this earth, yet the wonder was we could be given any audience at all. Humble voices were heard in that august assembly, but in no humble tones. Far from all who would have their position known could be represented by an individual giving utterance to their collective cause. President Arthur Henderson read the names of a few of the many otherwise represented—the International Cooperative Alliance declaring in the name of seventy million families for universal peace and the complete success of the Disarmament Conference; the Eastern Council of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference "representing a world-wide community of about fifty millions"; the Trade Union Commission of Belgium representing the wishes of 550,000 organized workers in that country; the Intellectual Workers in France, 190,000;—cynics, sneer again at this point if you will—a petition in favor of a decided reduction in armaments signed by 173,000 men and women of Japan.

There were messages from students of many universities in many lands, from churches near and far, from the Young Liberals of Amsterdam, the Women's Cooperative Guild in France, Great Britain and other countries; from Rotary Clubs of the United States and Latin America; from organized workers throughout the world; from a joint religious meeting in New York—messages . . . messages . . . messages from the unrepresented.

Then came the hour of the direct appeal, M. Titulesco, president of the last League Assembly, called first to the platform to present a petition initiated by the press of Holland to which almost 2,500,000 citizens of the Netherlands had signed their names. What a showing, that!

Followed, for the women of the world, the dramatic moment of the morning, the climax of almost two years of colossal labor on the part of women. Mary Dingman, president of the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations, was called to the platform and, representing fifteen women's organizations with a combined membership of some forty-five millions, she gave a stirring, dignified address—the best speech, Senator Swanson was heard later to remark, he had heard in Geneva. "In the name of our member-organizations throughout the world we bring you these petitions."

PETITIONS . . . petitions . . . petitions. For two years the work of collecting the signatures to those petitions had been going on until the grand total of more than eight million names had been signed. Can you visualize how much space would be taken up by eight million signatures?

"No pains have been spared to make the signing of these petitions an act of deep meaning and sincerity Behind each of these eight million names stands a living personality . . ." in Albania. . . Brazil. . . Canada. . . France. . . India . . . Czechoslovakia. . . .

". . . We do not shut our eyes to the grave difficulties that you will have to meet, to the tremendous demands that will be made upon your patience, your courage, and your good will. . . . We believe with all our hearts that there is so mighty a force of public opinion behind you that your efforts must not and will not be in vain. . . ."

Fifty nations listen to the dignified woman with the glaring arc-lights shining on her soft green dress, microphones and amplifiers catching her comfortably controlled voice and carrying it to the far corners of the great hall, to press, to crowded galleries. ". . . I will call out the names of the countries who have signed the petition and the ladies representing those countries will file by."

There we marched, we the nations of the world, forty-seven strong, women representing South Africa, Germany, Australia, Great Britain Esthonia, Greece, Poland, Mexico, China, the United States. . . . On we filed, each bearing her signed petitions in modest tens, hundreds, thousands—millions! At the left of the president's platform the pile grew, and grew, and grew, and was carted out to make room for more, and yet more . . . and more. Still the women filed by—Roumania, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay. . . .

There was not enough space, not enough time, not enough strength, to place all eight million names in one great heap.

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Piles of them for all to see remained stacked in the hallway, Sweden's bound in handsome blue volumes, Canada's strapped into long impressive green cases, Czechoslovakia's packed in a fascinating antique painted chest, bundles upon bundles upon bundles from the United States tied in red, white and blue ribbons.

Eight million men and women want victory today!

The president of the International Union of Catholic Women's Organizations speaks for twenty-five million Catholic women throughout the world who "are resolved to collaborate actively in the cause of Peace."

Herr Mueller, secretary of the Disarmament Committee of the Christian International Organizations representing Protestant affiliations from all parts of the world, tells in German of their "common program on behalf of international peace and fellowship." As he speaks, at the left of the hall stand representatives of Christian organizations of all sorts, each man and woman the personification of prayerful thousands. "More important even than a new convention of disarmament is that inner disarmament of the spirit which excludes fear and hatred in international life. . . ."

NOW comes indeed an historic moment to give us pause. The representatives of fifty nations called to deliberate on the single most pressing matter ever handled by a world assembly, the eyes of their governments upon them, the world waiting on their decisions—and who is called to the platform to address them but—two students! Youth stands upon the platform of the world's tribunal and tells the world assembled that youth will have no more of war. "We are extraordinarily grateful to you for allowing us to come to this platform for a few moments," says Jean Dupuy, representative of the Disarmament Committee of the International Students' Organizations. Last July the representatives of seven students' international organizations "decided to undertake common action in favor of this present Conference. . . . The International Students' Organizations representing the young people of the universities of the world, from every race, of every religion, of every shade of political opinion, including two million students faithfully attached to the ideal of peace . . . are convinced that it is our duty to work for a reduction of armaments, because we are convinced that means working for peace and defending an ideal. . . . We are also convinced that as a result of the economy achieved by a reduction in armaments we shall to some extent succeed in overcoming the economic crisis, a crisis which compels us students to become unemployed before we have begun to work."

So, two million men and women in international students' organizations want victory today!

The second student speaker is James Green, the young American from Yale representing the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council of the United States, the Student Christian Movement and the Peace Patriots as well as the student movement of twenty-nine colleges and universities of Great Britain. "Must the insanity known as war be repeated within our generation at the cost of our lives? Most important, what is to be our answer to the government in case of mobilization for war? No doubt it may be considered unwise, even impertinent to raise these issues. . . . Perhaps students may rush in where diplomats fear to tread. After contemplating the events preceding the catastrophe of 1914, we remain unconvinced as to the wisdom of our predecessors."

Paul Dupuy, representing the International League for the Rights of Man and Citizenship, stands before the Conference with a petition signed by two hundred thousand French men and women who "have at heart the conviction that war is hated by all peoples . . . and that when they are carried away by the psychology of war the fault is that of those who govern them."

We were the people of this world who buy and sell in smaller ways, who study, who as Catholics, as Protestants, as Jews, as other groups, seek the strength of faith in God to mend the injustices of this earth.

Viscount Cecil was another story. He was of the great, whose voice has been heard years on end from that international tribunal, to what ends was proven by the ovation from the crowded hall where so many, in the galleries at least, longed for peace. "I must add that I do not represent the British government." Alas, no. But for that morning he represented 1,500,000 persons in the Federation of League of Nations Societies, besides numerous other like-minded organizations. The rest of us had dealt in generalities—no more war, success to the Disarmament Conference! Lord Robert stands there with his bent shoulders and urges no more ships over ten thousand tons, abolition of submarines, abolition of tanks and large land guns, of military air craft. "By lessening the offensive power of armaments you would automatically increase general security; you would afford substantial satisfaction to the demand for international equality and you would save fully the 25 per cent on world expenditure which the overtaxed peoples of all nations are looking for."

Lastly, the workers of the world, Vandervelde for the Labor and Socialist Organizations with six million members in thirty-five countries, and whose members in the various parliaments represent over twenty-five million electors, speaks first. Do the workers of the world approach the Disarmament Conference humbly? "We have not come here to utter prayers, to express hopes—we have come to state demands. Speaking to those above, we are speaking for those below." And what do they demand? "Universal and controlled disarmament at the earliest possible moment." There is no humble hair on the head of this Belgian who had been a minister in the war cabinet of his country.

LAST of all, M. Jouhaux, for the International Federation of Trades Unions, with a membership of fourteen million workers in twenty-eight countries. "We ask for this reduction in armaments because the terrible unemployment which is rife in the world today can only be reduced by a diminution in the enormous military burdens which weigh on the economy of nations. We insist on these measures in the name of twenty million unemployed throughout the world, in the name of sixty million human beings who are suffering physically."

Twenty million workers want victory today!

The great door opened. Fifty nations heard with their own ears the pleadings, the urges, the demands of—the grand total is almost too staggering. Granted there was duplication, yet leaving out entirely the millions mentioned by M. Jouhaux, from that platform this Saturday morning in Geneva 225,113,000 voices were heard, all united in prayer—that the Disarmament Conference shall succeed.

225,113,000 want victory today! Is it enough?

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The Deeper Lesson of the Lindbergh Kidnapping

By HARRY ELMER BARNES

Kidnapping and the Crime Scandal

THE kidnapping of the young son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh was a peculiarly dastardly act. Not only red-blooded but even kind-hearted men and women will hope that the perpetrators of this atrocious felony will be quickly apprehended and suitably punished. They will wish that this may be accomplished without injury to the unfortunate infant victim of greed and degeneracy.

Yet the main lesson of the whole tragedy will have been lost if it does not direct public attention beyond this particular and deplorable crime. The bitter anguish of the parents will not be entirely recompensed by the return of the child. It must also serve to call the attention of the public to the humiliating and truly remarkable state of affairs which can make an episode of this type possible. Indeed, we should hang our heads in shame because we have not taken warning years ago and moved to make such episodes rare if not extinct.

The father and mother of any child, however poor and obscure they may be, have as much affection for their kidnapped offspring as do Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. Their hearts are as much torn by the loss of their loved one. Moreover, such parents do not have either fame or fortune to offer a partial solace. They may have to bear their grief in penury and want.

There are scores of kidnapping cases yearly in this fair country of ours. They are not confined to children alone. Not so long ago a distinguished St. Louis physician was captured. On the very day of the Lindbergh kidnapping the papers told us that the twelve-year-old Dejute boy had been stolen from his parents in Niles, Ohio.

Kidnapping is a peculiarly repulsive and atrocious crime. Perpetrators should be quickly and certainly apprehended. They should be given stiff sentences in order to protect society from their further depredations.

But it is not enough to punish those who execute a particular crime of this sort. We need to get at the causes of such acts, so that we may protect society from a repetition. In any civilized society parents should feel secure from this variety of barbarism.

There is more misery and want in Germany today than in the United States. There is as much incentive to obtain funds through ransoms. But one of the most distinguished of Germans, now traveling in the United States, assured me today that kidnapping cases like this are absolutely unknown in Germany. They are rare in most other civilized European countries. There is nothing unique about the United States to make the frequency and persistence of such a crime within our boundaries a necessary thing.

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dspatch

A NATIONAL PERIL

We shall need to get behind this and other kidnappings and study the psychology, motives, organization and operations which make them possible. We shall have to understand how they are related to the getting-something-for-nothing psychology which is so powerful in the United States and lies at the bottom of racketeering. Kidnapping is a specially atrocious application of the prevalent notion that "only saps work"—to use Courtenay Terrett's striking characterization of the ethics and psychology of racketeering.

But we also need to pass beyond an understanding of the pattern of kidnapping activities. We should let this case focus our attention upon the prevalence of other revolting crimes—murder, robbery, war and the like.

We must come to realize the uniquely disgraceful condition in respect to crime which exists in the United States. This cannot be blamed on prohibition alone. It is due to a traditional lawlessness. It is due to the lack of the development of highly trained professional police, entirely incor-

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ruptible, such as exist in most European countries. It is due to an intimidated populace which does not dare to testify against gangsters.

Even more humiliating than the commission of a crime is the fact that eye-witnesses do not feel sure enough of public protection to attest their knowledge regarding a reprehensive felony. All of this creates that confidence of probable escape, which is a chief influence in the encouragement of crime in this country.

Let the Lindbergh calamity dramatize our national disgrace and stir us into a determination to rid ourselves of it. And such determination must be based upon something more vital and intelligent than temporary indignation and high blood pressure.

Defects in Our Present System

IN the first place, the police system is thoroughly involved in the system of partisan politics and political spoil. While there is in most cities some formal provision for a civil-service examination, there is little or no technical training required and even less professional and expert spirit developed. Such of the latter as exists is to a considerable degree nullified because many forms of crime and vice are immune from police intervention. Those engaged in crime and racketeering are able to secure protection by bribery and intrigue with the political machine of the city.

Further, by far the greater part of the energy and activities of the police are absorbed in the attention given to the supervision of traffic or the prevention of minor infractions of law. The police in most cities are far more solicitous about inspecting night clubs, breaking up crap games and spying on petting parties in parked automobiles in the suburbs than they are intent upon preventing or apprehending those guilty of murder, robbery or assault.

Then, in only a few large cities have the police departments been provided in the same degree with those advances in science and technology which the criminal makes use of in carrying on his depredations against society. The scientific and technical equipment for the apprehension and conviction of the criminal, as adopted in the police departments, has in no sense uniformly kept pace with the exploitation of comparable information and devices by the criminal classes.

One of the greatest weaknesses in conventional criminal jurisprudence is to be found in the jury system. This creates an absurd situation. Those in charge of the practical procedure are not primarily concerned with the facts in the case, something which could not possibly exist where scientific procedure was really desired. The average district attorney is usually interested in convicting the accused whether innocent or guilty in order to advance his political prospects or to promote his rise in the legal or juristic profession. The lawyer for the defense is desirous of securing the discharge of his client, whether innocent or guilty, for the purpose of increasing his reputation as a successful criminal lawyer or justifying his charge of an inordinate fee. Neither side, then, is really interested in the facts. Moreover, the court procedure is one which would make it relatively difficult to get at the facts even if the lawyers involved were enthusiastic about obtaining them. Imagine such a situation as the basis for attacking any problem in natural or social science.

Therefore, the outcome of courtroom procedure before the jury is essentially this: a body of individuals of average or less than average ability who could not tell the truth if they wanted to, who usually have little of the truth to tell, who are not allowed to tell even all of that, and who are frequently instructed to fabricate voluminously and unblushingly, present this largely worthless, wholly worthless, or worse than worthless information to twelve men who are for the most part unconscious of what is being divulged to them and would be incapable of an intelligent assimilation and interpretation of such information if they actually heard it.

Our penal institutions represent a veritable hierarchy in the scheme of criminal pedagogy. A youngster is relegated to a state reform school where he obtains his elementary instruction in criminal methods and tendencies. His secondary school work and his undergraduate collegiate career are passed in the state reformatory. Having thus obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in crime, he goes forth as a journeyman criminal. If highly successful he avoids arrest and continues his career with no important setback. If he is lacking in intelligence and adroitness, or a victim of ill-luck, he returns to the state prison to initiate his graduate work in this field in the seminars of the greatest specialists available for his instruction.

Inasmuch as most of the practical supervision and direction of prisoners is in the hands of the guards and certain trusted and privileged prisoners, the life of the inmate can be rendered tolerable only through acquiescence in this system of intrigue, "squealing," graft, boot-licking, and corruption which characterizes the various competing prison gangs and their relations with prison authorities. The person who participates in these organizations of intrigue and dishonesty, in order to advance his physical and mental comforts while in prison, is obviously being trained for a thoroughly anti-social mode of life. The prisoner who remains outside of these gangs and cliques of prison life finds his condition so intolerable as to threaten or actually produce both physical and mental disintegration. The total absence of normal sex life in prison inevitably develops a vast range of abnormalities, perversions, and even more serious mental and nervous symptoms.

Hence, nearly everything which could destroy any of the better tendencies in human nature operates freely and powerfully within the prison. There is an almost complete absence of anything designed to induce reformation or to give adequate guidance and encouragement to any such salutary decision on the part of the convicts.

PRISON life also degrades the prison officials. Having as their chief practical function the maintaining of the inmates in custody, they quickly develop the psychology of the animal-tender in the zoo, with even less solicitude for the happiness of the particular animal entrusted to their care.

In order to simplify and render more certain this task of keeping the prisoner safely caged, rules of prison discipline have evolved which furnish the basis for prison cruelty and for the inevitably savage or sullen reaction of the inmates to such rules. These rules, basic in prison administration, invariably have as an object the facilitating of safe and permanent incarceration. Rarely, if ever, do they encourage efforts at reformation.

Added to this cage-psychosis, which operates equally disastrously upon guard and inmate, there is the unspeakable monotony of prison life which bears nearly as heavily upon the guards as upon the convicts. This situation tends to make the prison guards ever more impatient, surly and

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inhuman, while their conduct makes the prisoners ever more resentful of their treatment, in this way increasing the problems of discipline and stimulating further official savagery. Thus the vicious circle goes ever on.

Applying Science and Sense

THOSE who may agree with the writer as to the weaknesses and absurdities of contemporary criminal jurisprudence may well ask what can be suggested as a substitute.

We should, in the first place, take the police system entirely out of politics and make it a highly trained technical profession similar, if not superior, to the present Canadian Mounted Police. Chief August Vollmer, Arthur Woods and others have indicated the requirements of any system of trained professional police.

There should also be great improvement in the public detective service, which would put at the disposal of the police and detectives all the technical devices which could possibly be employed by the criminal classes. In this manner we could make the apprehension of the criminal relatively speedy and certain. It is recognized by all criminologists worthy of the name, and fully proved by the example of England, that certainty of apprehension is far more of a deterrent than hypothetical severity of punishment. The police should be encouraged to concentrate upon prevention of, and apprehension for, the commission of really serious crimes.

Instead of the present unintelligent lay jury we should have a permanent paid body of experts whose sole business it would be to deal with accused criminals by investigating the matter of their guilt or innocence. Such a body of paid experts, made up of highly trained detectives, physicians, psychiatrists, sociologists and criminologists, would actually be interested in getting the facts. They would provide a procedure whereby the relevant facts could be obtained and scrutinized in direct, speedy and intelligent fashion.

As crime is a medical problem, we should, as in general medicine, lay primary stress upon preventive therapy. As far as possible, we should prevent the procreation of types likely to be unusually predisposed toward anti-social conduct. Here we have the field of negative eugenics and sterilization. Juvenile courts and child-guidance clinics, thoroughly linked up with the public-school system, will enable us to discover sufficiently early those types which, through an unfavorable environment, with resulting bad habits, or through various nervous or mental difficulties, seem headed toward a criminal career. By careful attention to these cases we may certainly save many from disaster and fit them for constructive and law-abiding social existence. Highly unfortunate living conditions, which generate those bad habits that lead to crime, should be rapidly and thoroughly eliminated. This would require better housing conditions, better facilities for recreation, and better educational methods. It would also demand such a fundamental reorganization of economic life and motives as would make it possible for every able-bodied individual to earn a decent and lawful livelihood.

In the case of those convicted of crime, all who are guilty of the less serious types of crimes, or who, upon examination, do not reveal highly defective, abnormal, or dangerous personalities should be released on probation under a suspended sentence. In this situation they should have the most careful and sympathetic assistance of psychiatric clinics and well trained social workers, from whom both practical guidance and encouragement to reform may be secured.

Thoroughgoing examination of those who seem to require incarceration should be provided. Such obviously non-reformable types as low-grade feebleminded prisoners, paretic convicts, and insane convicts suffering from other incurable psychoses should be remanded to the proper institutions for permanent segregation irrespective of the crime committed.

We would then have remaining the group which could not be safely entrusted at the outset of probation but apparently does not require permanent segregation. This group should be classified and subjected to the desirable form of medical treatment and social re-education.

Physical health should be restored and maintained at the highest possible level. Neuroses and psychoses should be treated through psychoanalysis and other psychiatric methods. Social re-education along such lines as Thomas Mott Osborne's Mutual Welfare League should be introduced in order to create the proper social habits of trust and responsibility. The possibility of maintaining one's self through lawful modes of activity should be assured by the teaching of a trade or profession to those not already thus equipped.

After such a scheme of treatment the individual convict would then be in a position to be subjected to experimental release. There should be as thorough after-care for the discharged criminal as now accompanies the release of the inmate of a psychopathic hospital. Every effort should be made to secure employment for the discharged convict and to bring about readjustment to normal social existence.

In the case of a relapse, as demonstrated by the repetition of criminal conduct, the individual should be taken back for further treatment. If repeated experiments in this respect prove unsuccessful, then the individual should be permanently segregated.

SUCH a scheme as we have outlined above would really secure that reformation and social protection which the present prison system assumes to achieve but fails to execute to any significant degree whatever.

In the place of the contemporary prison, which does nothing to reform the convict and does everything to degrade and destroy his personality, we should have institutions presided over by socially-minded experts who would do everything possible to promote reformation and nothing to produce mental, moral and physical disintegration. The present system neither protects nor reforms, while the system proposed would achieve both to the highest possible degree consistent with the defects inherent in any scheme devised by man or applied to human material.

If it be objected that this plan would be so pleasant that penal institutions would be swamped with voluntary applicants, one might ask the disconcerting question as to whether any great mobs have yet been observed clamoring for admission to state hospitals for the insane or to colonies for the feebleminded? The prison of the future, whether called a prison or not, would bear close resemblance in its objectives and methods to the better state hospitals for the insane which now exist.

Certainty of apprehension and treatment according to scientific methods would act as a deterrent to a far greater degree than the present slight prospect of subjection to contemporary prison savagery. It would possess the enormous advantage of bringing the resources of modern science to bear upon the task of protecting society from the anti-social classes.

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New Houses for Old

By LOULA D. LASKER

"WHO will buy our wares? Who will buy?" It's not an itinerant peddler crying in city and village streets. It's the contractor, the building operator, it's the building supply companies of the U. S. A.

"Can we never look forward to decent living conditions?" It's not the submerged tenth crying in the streets. It's some fifty million Americans living in sub-standard homes, approximately two thirds of our urban population.

"Who will give us employment?" It's not the ne'er-do-well pretending he wants work, but a great army of jobless workers in the building and allied trades, the largest combined industry in the country.

A potential supply of houses looking for buyers; a demand looking to be supplied; workingmen eager to fabricate the desired articles. And nothing happens.

Is there no prophet to lead us out of the wilderness?

If self-respecting, self-supporting human beings need shelter, if a mass of workmen depend on building for a livelihood, if capitalists and investors depend on that same industry for their economic success, what's the matter? The depression, is the glib answer. No. For in the good old days of prosperity long before the depression and long before that, these same fifty million urban dwellers (to say nothing of a great rural population) were living in the cast-off houses of the better-to-do. Houses and apartments badly built or run down until they are not fit for human habitation. Notwithstanding President Hoover's recent statement that "it should be possible for any person of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate and suitable housing."

What is the explanation? The Committee on Large Scale Operation of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership has put it succinctly: "Good housing is now a luxury product." Result: millions can afford homes only in antiquated structures, the majority of which can never be properly reconstructed, and which in their present condition are a disgrace to Americans.

Is there a solution? First let us agree on what is meant by "sub-standard." Our definition comes from Recent Trends in American Housing by Edith Elmer Wood, but recently published:

> By minimum standard of housing is meant not minimum existing standard, nor minimum legal standard, nor minimum attainable-under-existing-conditions standard, but minimum health and decency standards. . . .
>
> There has been no better foundation of what the minimum standard of housing should include than that drawn up by the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Cleveland in 1912 as follows:
>
> "The Right to a Home. Social welfare demands for every family a safe and sanitary house; healthful surroundings; ample and pure running water inside the house; modern and sanitary toilet conveniences for its exclusive use, located inside the building; adequate sunlight and ventilation; reasonable fire protection; privacy; rooms of sufficient size and number to decently house the members of the family; freedom from dampness; prompt, adequate attention to all waste material. These fundamental requirements for normal living should be obtainable by every family, reasonably accessible from place of employment, at a rental not exceeding 20 per cent of the family income."

As Dr. Wood goes on to ask, are these excessive requirements? Do they more than provide for safeguarding life, health, morals and economic solvency? Yet it is certain that less than half of the homes of our country would measure up to these absolute minimum standards. And as for measuring up to so-called "proper" minimum standards, which would include a few additional comforts such as hot water, a bathroom for every family, play space for the children, etc.—in other words, those amenities necessary to make a dwelling a home—two thirds of our houses fall far short!

What to do about it? The depression is not an obstacle. Never will there be a more propitious time to make a constructive effort to build homes for a part of these millions, for this would at the same time supply work to hundreds of thousands.

There are three choices: leave the *status quo* undisturbed; follow the European example and grant a direct government subsidy, or find a way whereby private capital, with governmental aid perhaps, can house the mass of the people decently and still make a limited profit. This article is concerned with the third possibility.

THE problem is purely an economic one. The supply of good housing provided by private initiative depends on effective demand, i. e., a demand able to meet the cost plus a fair profit. Obviously effective demand depends on the family income. Reliable statistics state that two thirds of American families have incomes of $2000 and below (one third between $2000 and $1200; one third $1200 and under). Do a little simple arithmetic—apply 20 per cent for rent. The answer is that one third can pay a maximum—note a maximum—of $20 a month for rent; the next more "fortunate" group a maximum of approximately $33.38. Pretty difficult to build new houses for these people under present methods, under present expectancy of economic return.

And home ownership—obviously even more difficult. A goal in fact which under present economic conditions should scarcely be set before the masses despite the implications to the contrary in the opening speech of President Hoover at the housing conference last December. Home ownership is a luxury not to be indulged in by the mass of workers whose very economic existence often depends on ease of mobility. "Own-your-own-home campaigns" often result in profits for those concerned in the selling and financing of the homes, rather than in benefits to the buyers whose economic situation does not warrant such purchases, who are usually not strong enough financially to drag an anchor of a home.

From a study of seventy-three cities made under the auspices of the Harvard School of City Planning, Robert Witten and Thomas Adams conclude that 26 per cent of the population can not aspire to own homes costing more

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than $2400; 24.2 per cent $3600; and 14.9 per cent $4800. This conforms fairly well to Dr. Wood's rule-of-thumb principle that a family should not undertake the purchase of a house costing more than twice its annual income. The Bureau of Labor Statistics places the cost of the single-family dwelling in eighty-five large cities in 1929 at $4902, exclusive of land; lower reliable estimates at $4500. Even the Committee on Finance of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, which confined its program to home-ownership, formulated the rule that a prospective buyer should be able to pay down 25 per cent of the purchase price and thereafter to allocate 25 per cent of his income for maintenance and reduction of the mortgage.

Has the dilemma any solution? Outside of direct government subsidy it has none—unless realtors, builders and building-trade laborers and all those who have a share in providing housing will pool their interests in corporation control and can be induced to take a lower profit, or "educated" to adopt more efficient known building methods. And unless at the same time increased effort be made to work out ways and means whereby actual costs can be further reduced. And unless along with these sine-qua-nons, cheaper financing is made available. A huge order. But in this year of the depression 1932, in this year of progress 1932, is it not possible to make a real beginning?

Only one out of three families can afford this minimum house. From a poster in the exhibit of modern architecture, Museum of Modern Art, New York

The building industry has collapsed. The building industry is vainly looking for customers. An industry that during recent years has been responsible for an annual business volume of four billion dollars is almost comatose. Skyscraper offices and skyscraper apartments, or their equivalent in smaller towns, are a drug on the market. While fifty million urban dwellers cry out for decent houses the building industry has no effective customers. Overproduction in one field, underproduction in another.

Why? To a large extent because industrial and clerical workers have never interested the speculative builders in the days of huge speculative profits. But today half a hundred million potential customers has an alluring sound—albeit they offer a market only for a modest-priced product. Ford buyers exist in the housing field even if Rolls Royce buyers, for the moment anyway, are a thing of the past.

A market for homes! A market for apartments! A sweet refrain indeed to sellers. Here and there builders, architects, heads of supply companies are awakening to a realization that if they are to survive, they must find the way to meet the demands of the only potential market in sight. That is only self-preservation. Economic pressure may force the erstwhile builders of skyscrapers to bend every effort to solve the problem of better and cheaper housing by applying some of the lessons learned in this former field of activity to the "new" field of housing. Today these builders of giant and expensive buildings have the leisure to apply themselves to this perhaps even more dramatic task. Slum clearance offers a big opportunity.

There are likewise many in the industry who are convinced that even were the old market to revive, another large permanent one can thus be created, one that would undoubtedly help in the future to make the peaks and valleys in the construction field less disturbing.

Col. W. H. Starrett, one of the outstanding builders of skyscrapers, has said frequently of late: "The difficulty is that we builders have been thinking in terms only of skyscrapers and large factories. They have paid, it is true, but we are now overbuilt in that field. The industry has been shortsighted. Two thirds of our population have had no economic standing in its eyes. Now it is to that very two thirds that we must look for a market. Despite the fact that with present methods it would be difficult to build for this market at a profit, I believe firmly that if the same genius that has evolved the skyscraper applies its mind to the problem of housing the masses, a method will be worked out."

John T. Boyd, Jr., an architect of New York, has well expressed the situation in a series of articles published in Building Investment. To quote from the July issue:

> Now the outstanding fact—the one on which the whole situation revolves is that . . . *the cost of residence construction in the past has been so high that* 70 *to* 75 *out of each* 100 *of the population has not been able to pay for new quarters embodying good living standards.* Here is the colossal unworked market that awaits the industry. That is, if it can cut costs sufficiently. We should be able to tap the middle third of our population—that would almost double the existing volume of residence construction of a good year, adding possibly a billion and a half dollars' worth of building annually, depending on exactly what the "new dollars" turn out to be worth.

The Committee on Large Scale Operation of the President's Conference estimated that to build for but 10 per cent of the population now inadequately housed, would require an expenditure of 5½ billion dollars. A large volume of business waiting to be "picked up" by the building and associated trades. Can they resist this tempting opportunity today?

But thus far, the reader will exclaim, the thesis of this article has been the impossibility to build profitably for the $2000-and-under income class. The only way then is to attack the problem from another angle? Raise wages? A vicious circle. Higher wages, higher costs, and so it would go. Lower costs then? Is that possible? Yes. But first our whole point of view about the house must be changed. We must think in terms of community planning and not the individual house built by itself for an individual owner, or even a single small multi-family dwelling. We must apply the principle of large-scale operations to single unit, group row-houses and apartments.

As Lewis Mumford says in the excellent article on housing in the catalog of the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture, which has just completed its opening in New York prior to a three years' showing throughout the country:

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The new attack upon the housing problem is distinguished by the fact that it treats the social, the economic, the vital and the architectural requirements of the modern house on a single plane—modern housing turns its back upon the romantic individual nourished in the illusion of isolation; accepting the house as a part of the community, modern architecture concerns itself with the comprehensive and integrated design of the whole. Without such design no single unit can function properly. . . . Sound housing must face ultimate costs, and this involves control over communal relationships from the outset. Houses that are cheap to build and even cheap to sell, may be extravagant to own. Bad housing is not merely a social blight but a persistent financial blunder.

Hence the need for large-scale operation, defined as "the application of the best technical experience and business practice to the production, ownership and operation on a sound income-producing basis of low-cost dwellings of desirable standards, planned so as to provide socially integrated communities." Note the magic phrase: planned so as to provide socially integrated communities.

Foremost among the proponents of this method of attacking the problem was the oft-mentioned Committee on Large Scale Operations of the President's Conference. Much credit should be given to this committee and its chairman, Alfred K. Stern, a director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, for its careful analysis of the problem as well as for its fearlessly facing the real situation and emphasizing housing rather than home ownership. Let this committee summarize the situation, and outline this most important method of attack.

The unit of housing during the last fifty years has been chiefly the individual free-standing house. The apartment, the multi-family house, the row house, instead of being considered on their merits, have been looked upon as unfortunate substitutes for the supposedly ideal single unit.

The Committee on Design now reports that in each of the seventeen cities studied, it has become the practice to build single-family houses by methods of mass production. Eighty to 90 per cent of such dwellings are produced by these wholesale activities. In short, mass production has become the typical method in housebuilding. . . . But present mass production retains both the forms and methods of former small-scale building and fails to apply the technique of large-scale operation now employed in most other kinds of construction and large industrial organization.

The individual owner of moderate means with his individual architect or contractor has almost completely disappeared from the present picture. Only the abstract concept of this individualistic piecemeal form of production remains—a concept without weight or bearing on the present system of production. No one seriously proposes to make this concept a reality. Unfortunately, however, it diverts attention from the advantages which may be achieved by fully utilizing modern methods and directing them into architectural and community plans affording the greatest efficiencies. By continuing to pay lip-service to the old-fashioned, individually built, free-standing house, our present builders have not, as a rule, worked with efficient units.

COULD anyone question the advantages of living in a community built according to these "modern" standards? In the use of land, in financing, planning, construction and management, large-scale operation should reduce and in some cases avoid many present expenses. To be more specific:

Large-scale operation is economic. The land is treated in large blocks and is developed in one continuous operation to its final use for completed housing, thus avoiding a multitude of commissions, carrying charges, and in the case of outlying projects, the usual premature investment in public plant and utilities.

It is modern. The community plan can be adapted specifically to the purposes it will serve, providing for gardens, a playground and a recreational center, and in larger schemes for shops, schools and other community buildings.

It is efficiently designed. Under large-scale operation methods, a group of houses or a large block of apartments is designed as a single unit, thus utilizing to the maximum all space inside and outside the walls of the house, and making possible beauty of design through the relation of the masses. . . . Small-scale operations are wasteful because they must work within the frame of the single lot, almost always deep, narrow and therefore highly inefficient.

It is a good investment. Large-scale operation will offer a safeguard to investments. It dispenses with a multitude of small financial operations, reduces the volume of detailed work and permits careful scrutiny and appraisal. By creating neighborhoods of a homogeneous character, it guards against the possibilities of deterioration through spotty or inadequate development and it preserves values for a longer time than does our present method.

It offers low rents. Loans on a greater percentage of values

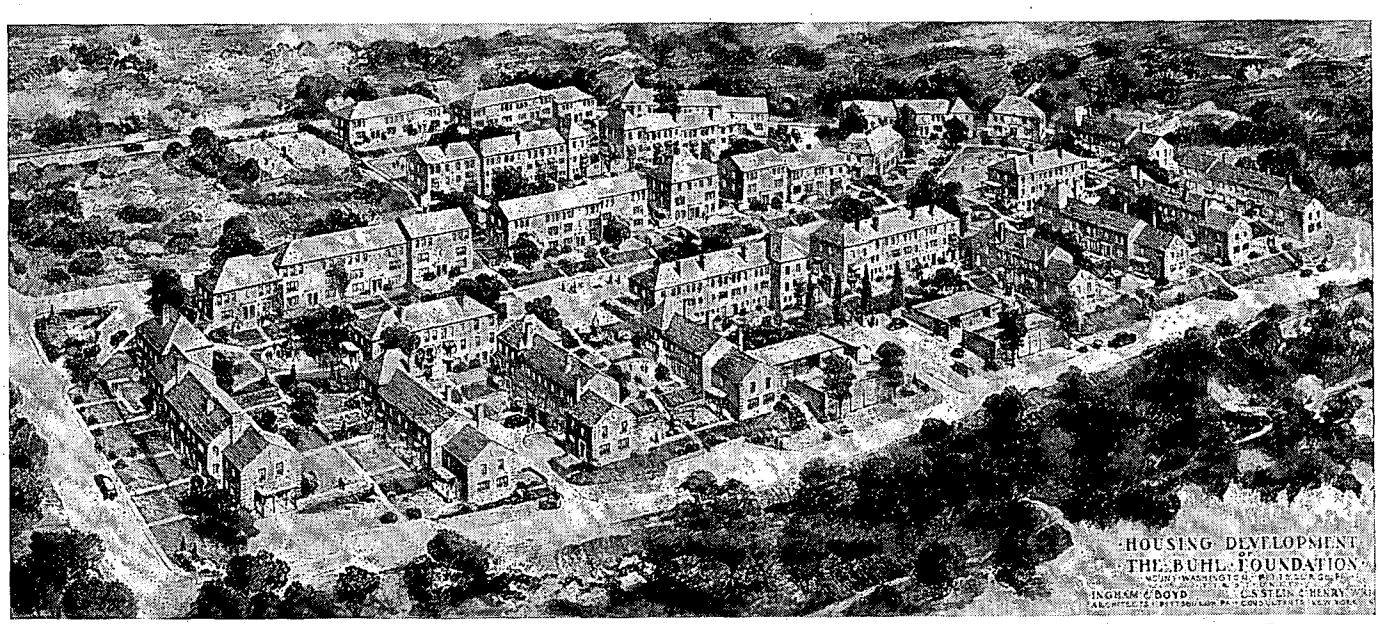

Photo from Trinity Court Studio

Chatham Village, Pittsburgh, marks the entrance of a Foundation into the housing field—after careful study revealed the fact that an opportunity exists for sound capital investment in large-scale home-building operations.

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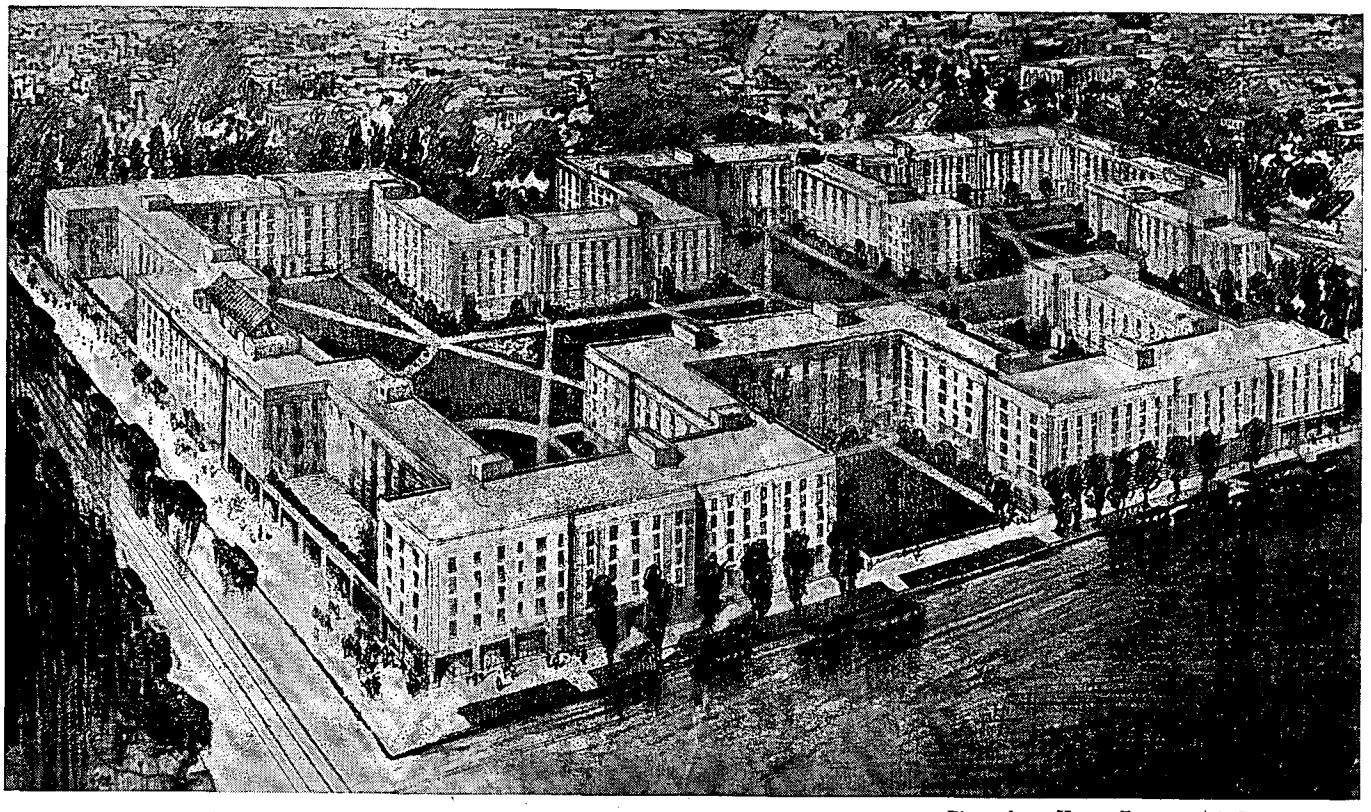

Photo from Henry Fuermann & Sons, Chicago

Occupying an entire city block, with the buildings covering only 40 per cent of the area, Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments (Julius Rosenwald) offers the most improved type of apartment dwelling for Negroes in Chicago.

with longer periods of amortization and a smaller interest rate are possible in large-scale operations.

According to many authorities, the cost of the house plus those amenities implicit in good housing could be reduced some 35 per cent by the application of the principle advocated along with other necessary and feasible improvements.

This is not merely a dreamer's vision. It has behind it considerable experience. For while the speculative builder, the skyscraper builder, the jerry builder were preoccupied with their own particular speculative business something was happening. A few far-sighted individuals—not philanthropists, mind you, though their interest was in housing rather than huge profits—were experimenting in the field of low-cost housing. The results are some twenty projects built during the last fifteen years at an expenditure of some seventy million dollars. Projects so well-known to Survey readers that we shall only recall them by name: Sunnyside and Radburn of City Housing Corporation, City and Suburban Home projects in various sections of New York City, the eleven projects built under the supervision of the New York State Housing Board (including two sponsored by the Amalgamated Building Corporation, a subsidiary of the Amalgamated Union and the Brooklyn Garden Apartments), the large development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Long Island City, the five projects financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the four by Phipps Houses and outside the metropolitan area, the development of the Bridgeport Housing Association, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments built by Julius Rosenwald, and the Marshall Field Estate apartments, both in Chicago; and finally, the latest comers into this field, the apartments built by the Prudential Life Insurance Company in Newark, N. J., and the new community financed by the Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh of which the first unit of 128 houses is completed.

THE variety of these demonstrations clearly proves the practicability of applying large-scale operations to the single-family house, the row house, the multi-family dwelling, to the slums of a great city, to communities built from scratch up in the suburbs, to projects built to rent as well as to those to be sold to individual owners. Though they vary considerably in price some offer accommodations as low as nine dollars a room, and the most expensive is within the possibility of the pocketbook of the white-collar worker. In every instance every attribute of good housing is supplied. In short, housing in terms of community needs. And be it noted that even today in the midst of the present depression these ventures show a safety of investment and a negligible loss in rents or delay in purchase payments that is quite unique. Vacancies are almost unknown.

One of the financial backers of one of the largest low-cost apartment-house developments—covering a block in the heart of the most congested tenement district of New York City—never fails to take the opportunity in these days of depressed real-estate values to say that his investment in this project gives him less cause for worry than almost any other investment he has. Surely large-scale operation points the way.

Never was there a more propitious time to try out on a mammoth scale the prescription suggested. For land today is a drug on the market. Cheaper land, cheaper buildings. Cheaper land, less difficulty in assembling large tracts, although municipal and state aid will no doubt be necessary to secure large enough tracts to apply the advantages of

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A pioneer in garden apartments, the developments of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. on Long Island containing 2125 apartments have always been completely occupied.

large-scale operation. Today too, construction costs have fallen considerably—from 20 to 30 per cent since 1928 according to reliable estimates. To the iconoclast who contends that this would indicate that the potential customers' ability to pay for good housing has fallen proportionately, be it answered that wages have not fallen as fast as construction costs.

Construction costs will probably continue to fall. Here we enter another field, the fabricated or partly fabricated house or apartment, a subject which will only be mentioned here. Suffice it to report that the Committee on Technological Improvements at the recent Washington conference predicted that "the most satisfactory small house of the future will probably be produced by shop fabrication of all parts except the walls, in fabricated aggregates, transporting them with power equipment and a skilled foreman to the site, then erecting the house." Though such a complete development may be a matter of time, the committee went on to say, there is no reason why kitchen, bathroom, chimney and other parts should not be fabricated and set into place as the building is erected. Research in this field as well as in the use of "new" materials—steel, glass, combinations of cement and asbestos, and the like—is going on apace, research that will affect the construction of single and multiple dwellings. Though there is as yet no Henry Ford of the building industry, it is known that certain of our largest manufacturers have been testing and are about ready to turn out materials that can be used to greatly reduce construction costs.

Despite all these gains, it must be conceded that to make large-scale operations practical on a wholesale scale—and otherwise it is like attempting to bail out the ocean with a tin can—other factors which limit its development must be changed. Namely, certain constructive legislation must be passed. Hampering restrictive legislation must be modified. For example restrictions in various states relative to corporate ownership of real estate; zoning regulations, too many of which have been established with small lots and individual buildings in mind. Likewise unnecessary restrictions in building codes and antiquated building practices (including the use of inefficient and obsolete machinery especially in the residential field, to which the Department of Commerce charges a large part of the estimated annual waste of two billion dollars in building operations). As well as the legislation already referred to, to enable the assembling of large tracts of land. And lastly and of primary imporance, lack of adequate financing impedes progress.

An article of no mean length could be written on any one of these subjects. With the exception of financing, however, we shall merely mention their importance and suggest that in varying degrees these problems are being given consideration in different localities.

Financing is the keystone to the situation—or rather inadequate financing is the most important single stumbling-block. Without a plentiful supply of money large-scale operations are out of the question. And yet, sad to state, the Committee on Finance of the President's Housing Conference gave practically no attention to this fundamental problem—the need for "basic mortgage money in larger blocks, available at the lowest interest rates, amortized over longer periods, and equity money without high discounts or a higher rate of return" (see Survey Midmonthly, January 1932).

Would not the added security resulting from increased size, more expert management and more continuous control of large-scale operation offer a reasonable basis for meeting these conditions? Obviously, since less than seventy million dollars have been put into such commendable projects up to now by individuals, limited dividend companies and corporations, there is little hope that the immediate future will make capital available in sufficiently large sums unless a very definite, well-planned national campaign looking toward that end is undertaken.

HERE again the depression may prove a blessing. Housing is in the limelight. What are the chances that private initiative backed by private capital will step into the breach and supply money to large-scale operating companies in sufficient sums? Financing through the regular channels always having been difficult to obtain and having become increasingly so, new sources will have to be found. Several suggestions have been offered as to ways of making this possibility—a reality.

The Brooklyn Garden Apartments, completed in 1929, is one of the projects built under the provisions of the New York State Housing Board, limiting dividends as well as rent.

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First of all, it is up to the building industry to pull itself out of the sloughs of depression by its bootstraps if possible. To this end the suggestion has been made that a financial pool or acceptance corporation be organized by the larger and more substantial manufacturing industries of building materials to provide credit—in place of equity money—for the purchase of materials for housing. Though offered for the moment as an emergency measure, it could possibly be used effectively in a modified form as a permanent adjunct to financing housing construction. A silver lining to the depression!

That such action would be the course of wisdom on the part of the industry is indicated by testimony of Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the board of the American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Corporation, before the sub-committee of the United States Senate considering a bill to establish an economic council. His words are significant. Mr. Woolley said:

> Because building activity, more especially with reference to residence which is the largest source of our demand (i.e. the industry he represents), is off almost 70 per cent from a normal year, we have been obliged to close several plants completely. . . . There has been a continuing curtailment of building activity of sufficient proportions starting November 1928 to indicate to us (I mean our business) that we were confronted with a real and not an imaginary slump in business.

BUT if the building industry is not equipped to take the leadership, the captains of industry in other fields must combine in an effort to solve the problem. For as Mr. Woolley pointed out, the building industry is the key industry of the country and when that industry declines, it has never failed sooner or later to carry along with it a general decline in all business. At least 15 per cent of all the tonnage carried or transported by the railways originates with the building industry. Following out these thoughts should not industrialists outside the industry form a pool for the purpose of financing large-scale operations in the residence field, built according to sound and modern principles? Surely with the revival of the building industry a matter of general concern, the financiers of the nation should consider the far-reaching benefits which may be achieved from promoting such operations in their economic, social and political implications.

A final suggestion for which we are indebted to John T. Boyd, Jr., is that "building begins at home." Which in simple terms means that the problem of housing could be solved if the "common man" would but see the wisdom of putting his savings in financing companies yet to be organized backing sound residence construction in his own town, rather than "investing" in securities of industrials, railroads and foreign countries the safety of which he is in no position to judge.

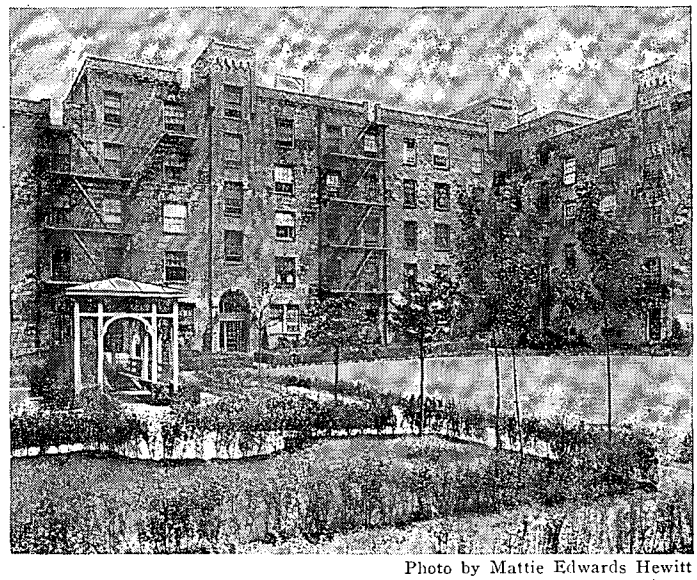


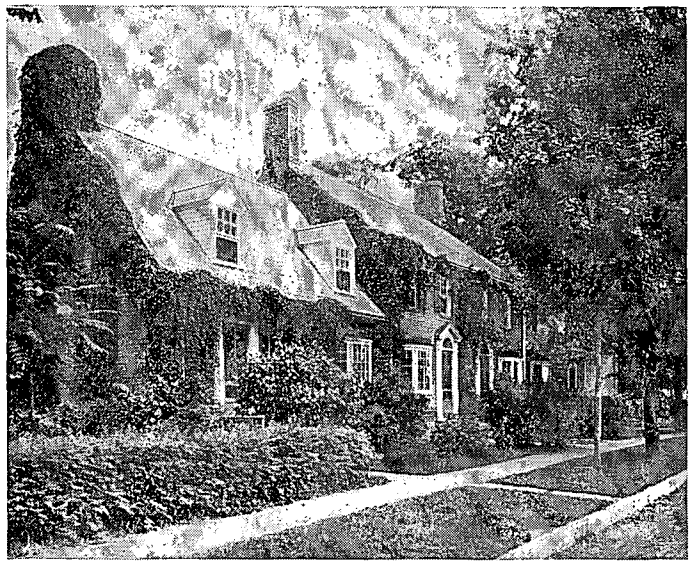
Photo by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Sunnyside, built by City Housing Corporation, demonstrates the advantage of designing entire city blocks of houses, with attractive interior block gardens, replacing "back yards."

Invest at home in projects so planned that they will retain their value, projects headed by citizens whose integrity and ability are well known. Or better still perhaps, those who need to be housed should form financing companies of their own, retaining control of such companies and sharing in whatever profits may result from the undertaking. A "radical" suggestion perhaps. But people must be housed. And they are willing to pay in accordance with their means. There will still be funds left for other sound investments.

Such vast sums are needed, however, that undoubtedly public credit in some form will be needed to supplement private initiative, no matter how successful. Again the depression may help, for at this writing two bills to relieve the housing situation, and the depression, are being discussed in committees in Washington. The first bill is the proposal of President Hoover for the estiblishment of twelve home-loan discount banks in the twelve Federal Reserve districts to rediscount mortgages on homes not to exceed $15,000 and up to 50 per cent. Even if enacted into legislation, however, there are those who seriously question whether even one house will be built as a result, or whether such legislation will not merely offer relief to banks and other financial institutions. And under any circumstance, because of the $15,000 limitation, it will offer no financial aid for low-rental apartment projects in congested cities where home ownership is not possible for the masses. Unless, as Alfred Stern in testifying before the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee

(*Continued on page* 56)



Charming single and two-family houses as well as three-story, six-family apartment dwellings compose the nine hundred dwellings in the Bridgeport Housing Company's communities.

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New Tricks for Old Dogs

By ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE

Drawings by Esther Andrews

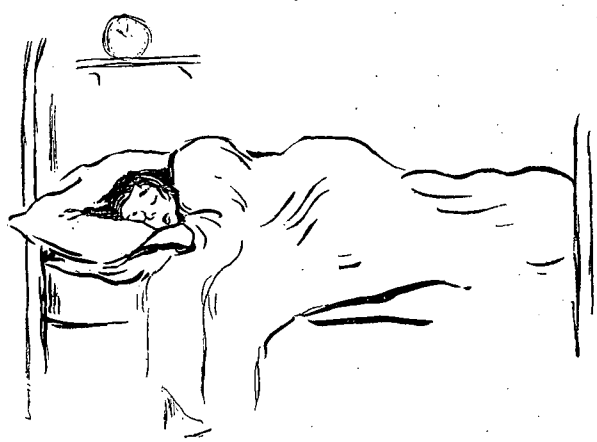
MOST of the visitors to our court seem to have been well trained by the movies. Hollywood has demonstrated in countless films that when the young go wrong, it is despite the yearning protests of innocent and aged parents. To be a mother, in any but a comic film, is accepted as but one step this side of Heaven.

And then my guests listen to a few cases and turn reproachfully. They have not seen one father who looked like Santa Claus, nor one mother who whispered prayers. On the contrary, all of the parents were lusty and quarrelsome, and some were drunk. "We have been grossly misled," stammer the guests, horrified. "The old are no better than the young, but worse." Their fond illusion, that parenthood and saintliness are synonymous (an illusion which they have apparently been able to maintain until that hour), is shattered.

If court experience convinces us that little thistles are produced by big ones, in the animal no less than in the vegetable kingdom, must we then confine our efforts at cultivation to the new shoots? Must the older and tougher bushes, with stouter thorns, be left unweeded and unpruned? In short, has anyone the slightest chance of success in an encounter with a vigorous, middle-aged thistle?

Consider the Pushtiks whose children are usually absent from school, and always late. The vast machinery of the county courts has creaked for years in its efforts to oust Mrs. Pushtik from her bed in time to pry her children out of theirs. But all in vain. All authority from the judge to the patrolman has dashed helplessly upon the rock of Mrs. Pushtik's obstinacy. She has been put to such inconvenience by her failure to comply with the school laws; she has suffered such discomfort, not to say indignity, that it would seem positively easier for her to keep her children in school, than to be re-arrested. But quite evidently it is not. The force that holds her on her pillow must be powerful indeed, for it appears that nothing but death will change it. I am almost ready to concede that she is gripped by tentacles of custom which she cannot break even if she would.

A method of developing sympathy with her is to try to change some personal habit, and reverse some motion that one has made for years. If the toothbrush has always hung on the right side of the medicine chest, hang it on the left. If the hammer has lodged in the back entry, keep it in the cellar. Hang your hat in the attic; put your fountain pen in the other desk; drink cocoa for breakfast if you prefer coffee; and if you like to sleep with two pillows, sleep with none. Anyone trying to adapt himself to these small shifts of habit, begins to feel for Mrs. Pushtik.



Mrs. Pushtik sleeps again

A test even more likely to demonstrate how nerves are frayed by change, is to force new reflexes upon some other member of the family of settled ways. Train one whose shaving brush has always lain upon the lower shelf to place it on the upper, and see what luck you have. I knew a man to whom it was proved beyond question that a better place for his bath towel was on a rod by the radiator where it would dry, than by the tub, where it inevitably fell in. This was proved and agreed to as unreservedly as early rising has been agreed to by Mrs. Pushtik. And with the same success. A rat in a maze finds his way to a new food box with more adroitness than that man could find his way to his towel. The radiator rod might as well have been a thousand miles away as two feet. The towel simply could not be taken from it or put back. After one week the struggle was abandoned, and the towel now slithers into the bath tub as before. Reason, efficiency, good will, and the prospect of domestic peace fell back in defeat before the passive resistance of a few well established muscular reflexes.

I HAVE known mature women to try determinedly to "do their hair" a new way. They knew they should. They want it. Their daughters and the milliner have told them that they must. But after weeks of effort they have given it up. "I just can't change," they moan, and go back to their side combs. Plenty of teachers have fought in vain against personal mannerisms which they would gladly abandon but cannot. They know that they are ridiculous when they pull coat lapels with a chalky finger; begin every sentence with a cough, an er-er, or an um-um; when they peer over their spectacles; blow their noses too loudly; snicker; frown; wipe their pens on their handkerchiefs; shout; work certain phrases overtime; forget to press their trousers; and are always late to class.

Such tricks and a hundred like them are daily pointed out to all of us by our devoted families. We regret them. We try desperately to change. We groan, we apologize, we cringe. But in most cases it makes not the slightest difference. On we go snorting, snuffling, or snickering, exactly as before, and shall do so till we die. And yet we want to change.

Suppose that fundamentally we did not want to change our ways, which is the case with Mrs. Pushtik. Our reflexes, stubborn enough as they are, would be reinforced by feelings even more ingrained. Mrs. Pushtik's habits are buttressed by her honest conviction that it is nonsense for children to spend time and money in school when they might save time and earn

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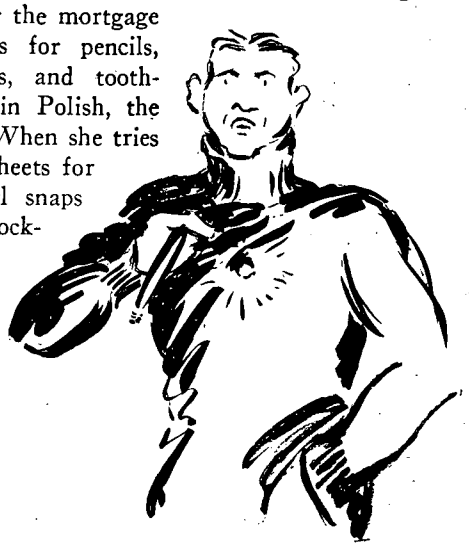
money, outside. The whole system strikes her as outrageous. It offends her prejudices, which are that the young should know less rather than more, than their elders; that girls are better off with husbands than with geographies; and that the main result of American education is to make her children saucy. School has undermined the Pushtik morale. Her sturdy meat-stews are greeted with health books full of salads. Her worries over the mortgage are aggravated by demands for pencils, carfares, paste-pots, rubbers, and tooth-brushes. When she scolds in Polish, the children giggle in English. When she tries to interest her daughter in sheets for her marriage chest, the girl snaps back that she prefers silk stockings for the school show.



A diamond on a smooth black jersey

Nothing but humiliation, ruction, and expense. So if for one drowsy moment Mrs. Pushtik did waken sufficiently to get the children up, she reflects: "If I go to jail again, the children will have to stay at home. They are all asleep. Let them stay so." Municipal ordinances, the judge, and the police-force are as powerless to change her cerebral patterns and her reflexes as the League of Nations would be unable to change a silent man who hated gabblers into a talker, and vice versa. Despite all edicts, the quiet man would remain quiet, and the talker would be a talker still. So Mrs. Pushtik, despite our affidavits, hides her head under the pillow, and sleeps again.

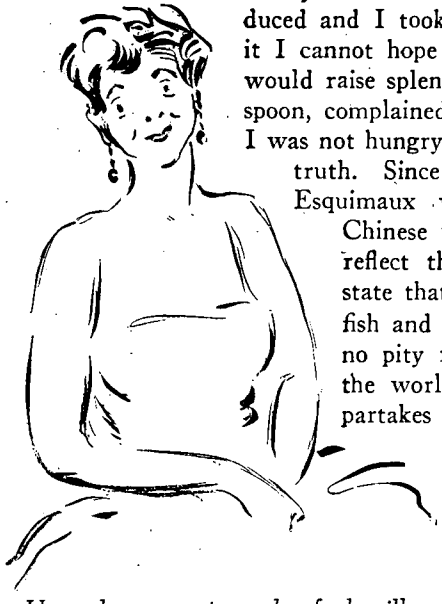
Perhaps the resistance of old customs to new ideas is never more evident than in the four fundamental matters of money, manners, food and clothes. I have heard it said (and if it is not true, it spoils a good story) that three such wealthy people as Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin and Harry Lauder, are not entirely able to get over their early habits of cautious spending. For years Miss Pickford had to count her pennies. Now she does not have to. Yet they say that she is often needlessly economical about some luxury because her instinct is still, in an emergency, to save her money. Sir Harry was a poor man and a Scotchman, and Charlie Chaplin was as badly off, if not worse. Both of them can spend money when they plan to spend. But it is said of them that the old habit of careful saving governs their unconscious still.

In contrast to wealth superimposed upon frugal people, I recall the rueful comment of a husband in moderate circumstances married to a girl who had been wealthy. Her theories of thrift were sincere, but they were acquired rather late. "If she walks into a grocer's where the strawberries have come down to twenty cents, and the raspberries gone up to forty-five, she will inevitably come out with the raspberries, though she likes the others just as well." There is something about that forty-five, she can't resist. "It seems to be a law of Nature," sighed her husband in resignation. And his bride stared at the raspberries in her hand, wondering helplessly how they got there.

Or take clothes. A middle-aged man confessed how hard it had been for him to change his early ideals of the well dressed man. It seems that the great John L. Sullivan, the idol of his youth, used to cover his massive shoulders at times in a smooth black jersey. And to offset its somber hue, he fastened an enormous diamond as a kind of headlight upon his gigantic chest. Huge black chest and blazing diamond—it was this vision that captured the fancy of the small newsboy tagging at his heels. Now, forty years later, the man dresses in dull tweeds and cheviots—but not without regrets. If he dressed as he dresses in his dreams, he confessed that he would affix a diamond to a smooth black jersey, and strut like the great John L. for all the girls to see!

If a man can have such a costume drive, what about women? Those who have never had a reputation for style and elegance in dress find it hard to understand the agonies which other women suffer who have once dressed expensively, but who must change their standards. On the other hand, the girl who up to a certain age has never aspired to be stylish, can rarely achieve it later. She merely makes herself self-conscious and unhappy when she tries. Take ear-rings alone! Accustomed to them, any woman when she puts them on feels, no doubt, alluring. Unaccustomed, she just feels silly. And no argument can make her feel otherwise than a fool.

Or food. There is no habit so fundamental, or bound up with more sentimental memories. I had a Scotch friend who used to babble about a certain broth of his boyhood—a broth which, as he described it, was no less than food for the gods. He told how the family assembled for the Sunday feast, how they scraped the bowls which their mother constantly refilled from the steaming kettle. He became starry-eyed as he described this delicacy. And then I visited the family. The ambrosia of his dreams was produced and I took one taste. What composed it I cannot hope to say, though I am sure it would raise splendid hens. I fiddled with my spoon, complained of doctors' orders, and said I was not hungry—which by that time was the truth. Since that repast I do not pity the Esquimaux with their blubber, or the Chinese with their birdsnest soup. I reflect that I myself was bred in a state that grows sentimental over codfish and salt mackerel, and that I ask no pity for it. I only hope that all the world is as happy as I when it partakes of its national dish.



Unused to ear-rings she feels silly

No doubt this fact of differing early tastes, is what lends such bitter acrimony to the prohibition dispute. To the man whose memories of his mother's feasts, his father's holidays, his wedding supper, and his children's christenings, are all bound up with kegs and decanters, the branding of such youthful memories as ignoble, is a blow not so much at his throat and his stomach, as at his sentiments: (I have lived for

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months without salt mackerel, but I refuse to have them insulted at any time!) Face a man with such tender alcoholic memories, with another whose associations with the same beverages are terror-stricken brawls, hunger, debts and old hats stuffed in broken windows—how can these two men with such divergent backgrounds, get together? It is quite evident that they seldom do!

As for manners, I still recall Mikali the muleteer, as his father, a splendid old peasant, climbed up the Mediterranean hillside. Mikali went on talking to us with never a glance at the plodding figure about to pass us on the road. "But that is your father, Mikali," one of us protested. "Don't you see him? Aren't you going to speak?" Mikali gave us a dignified stare. "He and not I, is the father. It is for the father to speak first, and not the son," he explained stiffly. When the old fellow was abreast of us, he half turned and gave a slight nod and muttered salutation to his son. Whereat Mikali clicked into attention on the instant and made his sturdy old parent a respectful bow.

So much was I impressed by this elegance of filial respect, that I took the trouble later to canvass every girl in my office to find out what she would do if she met her father on the street. Would she speak first or would he? Without exception they declared that there was no convention in this matter. They insisted that which spoke first would be pure accident. When I pressed them to picture the scene in their imagination, and write down which one they thought would happen to be the first speaker, the paper of every girl hazarded the guess that the first "hello" would be her own. Such a coincidence cannot be accidental. The Greek Islander speaks to his father if he is spoken to. The American girl apparently, makes the first advance to her parent, whether she is spoken to or not.

Such fundamental attitudes are difficult to change without self-consciousness and awkwardness. It is hard for Americans to understand why foreign women are willing to act so subserviently before their men. Their meekness before aggressive males makes us impatient for them to show more spirit. Yet I have never forgotten the fleeting image that I once caught of an American woman prominent in rural politics. It was but a glimpse, as she hurried down the street followed by her husband who could not quite keep up with her. She was long-legged, stout-winded, and her skirts were billowing. Her husband evidently had a cold, could not catch his breath, and was muffled against the wind in a woollen scarf caught across his chest with a large safety pin. The trivial picture of the pair lasted but a moment. But curiously enough it has never faded.

A woman prominent in politics

Whenever I see a hesitating woman who lurks (in public) behind her man, I reflect that maybe at heart she is not so timid as she looks. It may be merely a code she puts on, as she wears her shawl. Perhaps she just hates to look what, to her early standards, would be queer. If she spoke up for herself American fashion, it might make her feel like a striding wife, her full skirts blown around a short-breathed husband, muffled in neckcloth and safety pin. Any public gesture that would make her feel as that couple looked, would be too instinctively ridiculous to attempt. It is simply no use to argue with her sense of the grotesque. She may speak her mind to her husband in her own kitchen. In public she prefers to be what she believes to be a lady—nor can I blame her!

HARD as it is for any of us to change our patterns of what is admirable, at any age, when we are older can it ever be done at all? The natural method for uprooting the old is to plant the new. The best way to keep John from flirting with Milly is for him to fall in love with Tilly. If by any device Mrs. Pushtik can be induced to admire any of the results of the schooling which we thrust upon her children, instead of detesting its drawbacks, she might want to change her ways. But the initial difficulty is that she admires none of us. Our customs irritate her. Outwitting us is giving her the biggest thrill she has had in years. She does not want to be like us, and she does not intend to be.

It has been very chastening to my vanity to be so constantly confronted by people who do not in the least admire me or anything I stand for. If they did, they would more often want to do what I tell them to. That they look at me perforce, because I sit in front of them, listen to me of necessity, and modify their ways not a whit, shows me plainly enough that some inward model which I do not see, outshines and outrivals me. Considerable preoccupation with the somewhat sorry task of singing my song, so to speak, to an audience that does not like my voice, has taxed my ingenuity to warm the social chill. It has occurred to me that if I ask my clients to change their ways and respect my customs which they do not approve, let me try to respect people whom I do not find admirable, and find out how hard it is!

Most of my clients have been well scolded by others long before I ever saw them. They have thereby developed such a protective callousness that no reproof is powerful enough to stimulate them further. As Stevenson observed, calling the faults of people to their attention is no doubt a splendid idea. But for some reason it seldom works! I have observed the same phenomenon myself. Therefore, in desperation I sometimes argue with myself, as a stubborn case saunters in: "Two factions are about to meet, each of which finds the ways of the other distasteful and perhaps abhorrent. If instead of the expected scolding for which they are braced, I can find some obscure but admirable trait in them and dwell upon it, will they in turn pick up some crumb of my advice, and find it worth following?" The effects of this method are sometimes startling.

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The Links were a family of dishonest habits whose daughter was repeatedly brought in for shoplifting. Our suspicions were that Mrs. Link looked discreetly the other way while Steffie stole, and then packed the loot into her own bag when they got outside. We also felt that Mr. Link might have been more curious about the finery which his women wore, and which he had not paid for. But never a confession could we get from any of them. They were the pests of the season. Stealing was their line, and they obviously meant to stick to it. After a mental examination of Steffie, which showed her to be above our somewhat modest average of intelligence, I tried a different task. When next Steffie appeared with her stolen stockings, I took her father aside, and told him that he had the brightest child in my court that month. My observation had always been that bright children spring from a bright parentage, and it was a fearful responsibility to train such progeny merely for the jail. The matter of theft I dropped as hardly courteous to mention between friends. It had been adequately discussed before. But Steffie's magnificent mind was painted in glowing colors. If only she could keep out of court long enough to develop it.

"You no like?" she asked

Mr. Link cocked an eye at me. "Bright. Eh? Awful bright kid. Hey?"

"The brightest I have on my list. Which does she take after, you or her mother?"

"Awful bright, Eh? Maybe she like us both," he admitted handsomely.

Late that afternoon I felt a pecking at my sleeve. It was Steffie's mother trying to shove a large box into my hands. I looked at it doubtfully and shook my head.

"Open," she insisted. "Open."

I opened it and found a complete set of silk underwear, doubtless stolen from one of the most exclusive shops. It looked as if, in a rosy mist of gratitude that their peculiar talents were at last appreciated, the Links had gone out to steal a handsome present for me who knew a first-class thief when she saw one. I gave back the box to the bewildered donor, with some reluctance, for her taste in lingerie was excellent.

"You no like?" she asked.

"Against the rules," I muttered.

But I have never seen them again. Either that compliment changed their point of view, or it sharpened their wits so that they have not been caught since. They deserved the compliment. They are a smart family!

In default of anything else to admire, there is one trait of my protegees that can usually inspire me with honest enthusiasm. And that is their physical endurance, and their ability, not only to live, but to live with considerable gusto, upon nothing. Compared with these stocky and indomitable men and women, whose scanty living depends upon hard muscular labor, we stringy, white-collar bosses who sit at a desk and give orders, must present a somewhat unimposing appearance. A stout, hard-working army sergeant taking directions from a decrepit swivel-chair colonel, always evoked a somewhat contemptuous sneer during the War. And I can feel the same unspoken scorn when a woman who, as she says, has scrubbed the floor with a baby over her shoulder for the last fifteen years, or a bristling, brawny man who spends his days tipping cauldrons of white steel, must take advice and orders from the last hundred-pound social worker who got her degree. A mistress who must lie down after a shopping tour, employs a laundress who scrubs all day after dancing all night.

Why not admit that there is a sheer physical humiliation in elephants being driven by mice, and occasionally give the elephants the admiration they deserve, whatever their sins? There has always been a social question among the women, wherever I have lived: "Where are the men?" They are not at church. They are not at the symphony. They are not conversing politely in their dinner coats. Where are they? One night I visited a wrestling match—and there was the answer to the question. In case any woman wants to know where the men are, I will inform her that they are all sitting spellbound in some arena, watching prodigiously strong men box and wrestle each other, hour after hour.

If a girl has any point of beauty, it is well to admire and dwell upon it and urge her to live up to it. What else has a penniless girl to live up to, if she has neither job nor reputation? Frank envy of her looks tells her nothing she does not know but is likely to promote good feelings.

Often it is hard to detect admirable qualities in unadmirable people. But they are having the same trouble with us. And it is well to recall that many of us were selected for our post because of our supposed discrimination, while our charges are in trouble for the lack of it.

To our original question, as to whether older dogs can change their tricks, I have come to the conclusion that the younger dogs learn new ones easier, largely because it is easier to make them want to. A little girl I know after several days of bad behavior suddenly became so mannerly as to excite comment. "I have been good today because I wanted to," was her response. "And it wasn't God either. I did it myself." Mrs. Pushtik's problem in a nutshell.

The daughter reduces on a lettuce leaf more easily than her stout mother, because it is more passionately important to her to be slender. I saw a girl toss a full carton of cigarettes to a friend. "Here, take 'em," she said. "My boy friend's in the Y, and doesn't like to see me smoke 'em." That was all there was to it. Ten years later she could not do it quite so easily.

In short, to change one's ways one must admire a different model. And those of us who are forced to try, however modestly, to be that changed model, do well to start the appreciation ball rolling. In time, and with sufficient practice, I may even be able to congratulate Mrs. Pushtik upon her tenacity of purpose and her ability to sleep!

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Natural Expression in Art

By STEPHAN BOURGEOIS

IT is more than fifty years since Cézanne said to his friend Vollard: "The first great point is to get out of schools." With this sentence he not only expressed clearly the aspirations of most of the great artists which brought about the modern French Renaissance, but posed squarely and simply the problem as his experience had taught him to face it. In order to arrive at such a conclusion he had to go to several schools, to unload gradually the unnecessary ballast he had learned and to find at the end of the road the beginning of all art: himself.

Looking over the century we find in this way each artist dominated by two conflicting ideas: Can an artist be taught in a school or from the past; or can he learn art by himself and from nature? In the beginning of the century the first concept predominated. Géricault and Delacroix go to school, study the old masters; but very soon their sense of independence awakens, they break with the rules of the past and come in this way into conflict with Ingres, the supreme pontiff of the optical rules of schools in control of the powers which they convey. Daumier, who starts drawing spontaneously as a child, leaves Lenoir after a short time, goes his own way, to become the first modern artist. Corot studies nature and quickly leaves Bertin's studio, dissatisfied with the rules imposed. Courbet begins drawing as a child, is sent to the Atelier Suisse and unlearns as quickly as possible what he has been taught. Manet begins with Couture, has a violent quarrel with his master and becomes the master of plein-air painting, which brought the next generation closer to nature. But all these artists still go to the Louvre, to the old masters, to profit by their recipes.

Claude Monet has a few lessons with Gleyre and the Académie Suisse, is discouraged and goes his own way. Pissarro has a few lessons from a young man in Caracas called Fritz Melbye, whoever that may be, goes to Paris and paints what he feels and sees. Sisley has the same experience. Degas studies with Lamotte, a follower of Ingres, at the Beaux Arts, goes through an anecdotic period, unlearns and finds himself. Renoir as a young man becomes a porcelain painter, paints awnings in a factory, acquires in this way an excellent craftsmanship, goes for a year to the studio of Gleyre, unlearns and returns to his own concepts. Cézanne draws as a child, goes to the Académie Suisse, luckily fails in his examination for the École des Beaux Arts and turns to nature directly. He profits from the old masters spiritually and intellectually, throws overboard all their recipes and becomes a genius. Gauguin is a stock-broker until he is thirty-five; he collects pictures, meets Pissarro, is encouraged by him to paint, and goes his own way. The same happens with van Gogh, who encouraged by Mauve starts painting without any schooling and becomes a genius.

Lautrec also proceeds in the same way. He draws spontaneously as a child, is encouraged by Princetau to paint and develops his own style. Seurat instead studies for four years under a pupil of Ingres, Henri Lehmann, passes through all the methods of painting of the old masters until he throws the whole ballast overboard, and fortunately finds his own talent still intact.

Looking over the whole series of artists we see in the beginning a great respect for schools and the old masters, based on an unchallenged belief that no artist could develop without a teacher who possessed the rules of their traditions. The idea that an artist could develop out of himself would have been considered anathema even for discussion at that time. During the first half of the century the teacher's position is gradually shaken. With the second half of the century the *Götterdämmerung* of the masters begins and by the end of the century we see the rise of an artist whose work has no trace whatsoever of the schools and of the past, who is entirely himself—Henri Rousseau.

HOW he started we do not know. Some say a *littérateur,* Le Père Ubu, encouraged him. Others tell the story that Gauguin made a wager that the first really naive man would make an excellent painter; friends selected Rousseau for the experiment and he turned out to be a great artist. Gauguin's idea, that an absolutely naive man would make an excellent painter, still sounds ridiculous to most of us today. At Cézanne's first exhibition in Paris in 1895 Whistler remarked that if a child should paint like that, it ought to be spanked by its mother. Being himself a clever painter he did not grasp that a child-like nature can be very profound.

The word naive has been hurled in this way with derision by those who cling desperately to the superficialities of tricks, against those who feel that the more simple and unconscious the release of the mental image is, so much clearer will the life experience reveal itself. That is the reason why we have turned in the last fifty years to the love of the primitives. We found in them an equivalent of an evolution through which we are going. It is one of the most curious phenomena of our time that, coincident with the rapid extension of materialism and mechanization, from the beginning of the nineteenth century, the great artists divest themselves, one after the other, of such old methods of optical mechanism as perspective, anatomy and contour composition. And with Cézanne

As modern education comes out of the child himself and that part of the world in which he immediately lives, so modern painting comes out of the artist and what he sees inwardly. Painting can be taught as craftsmanship but art cannot be taught, says Mr. Bourgeois, out of his ripe experience as an authority on art and a patron and friend of the amateur and the unknown artist.

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tangibility, roundness, corporality and gravity disappear. Imbued with some sort of *Erdgeist* like a peasant—we might call it earth-mysticism—he dematerializes his art; and with Gauguin, van Gogh, Seurat and finally Rousseau we are led into a concept which no longer has anything to do with reality, which is the pure child of the mind.

This is a curious phenomenon that permits the assumption that we are undergoing a mental transformation so rapid and so incisive that the consequences cannot yet be imagined. What we can say with finality now is that the concern of artists since the days of Masaccio and Leonardo with optical problems has brought about in the course of five centuries a fantastic overproduction of mediocrities, who cling to their optical rules and tricks and try to keep the small number of real artists from succeeding through the control of schools, juries, prizes, etc; has brought about the collapse of folk art, so essential to the happiness of the masses—till in our time a few geniuses break the optical system, and Wagner's *reine Thor,* the naive man, who rules himself, emerges.

WE see now that in five hundred years we have turned in a vast circle, coming back to our starting point. Or let us better say to another starting point, because there is no return in life. It is now idle to speculate what would have happened if Masaccio had not been affected by a mathematician like Alberti, whose precepts and their consequences gradually dimmed the artist's abstract perception of nature. It is also idle to speculate what would have happened if the basic thoughts of Oriental artists, who consider the representing of nature externally as a blasphemy, had reached us earlier. What remains now after this circuitous way is the certainty that a healthy art cannot be constructed from nature, but out of nature.

When Meier-Graefe said of Cézanne, "He is a gardener who lets his pictures grow like flowers," he put his finger on the essential point. We can no longer make pictures as in the past, we must let them grow. This was done so long as a universal concept of life conducted our steps. Wherever the individual felt himself isolated, art fell to pieces and mechanical centralization took the place of unity. Does the unreality of modern art prophesy such a universal concept, or are we developing a philosophical concept of the unlimited forces of the individual in perfect coordination with the world—something similar to the Chinese? In any case a new art is gradually coming into existence which has greater affinity with Oriental concepts than western art has possessed since the Renaissance. I do not speak of Matisse, Derain, Vlaminck, who still have a flavor of the old masters. Picasso saw the trend when he and Appollinaire discovered Henri Rousseau; he tried in 1918 to turn into the channel which Rousseau had indicated, but misinterpreted it. Last year in an article in Formes he said: "I realized that painting had an intrinsic value independent of real representation of objects. Since painting has its own beauty, one might create an abstract beauty, provided that it remained pictorial. For many years the cubists had no other object than just to paint: painting for painting's sake."

Painting for painting's sake is purely a mechanical sport, a poor substitute for representation, from which he tried to escape. Besides his view and the real representation of objects still another concept exists—the unreal representation of objects. Unreal externally, real inwardly. That is the way that Daumier and Cézanne pointed out and Rousseau attained, and it is the only way out of the dilemma. But to follow it one must be like a child—not know the tricks of past metiers. The hand obeys, if the mind sees clearly. This is the way of natural art.

The road is now free for the free man, the man with a clear vision. Men of that type exist everywhere. We have only to pick them out, encourage them and we have a natural art, as young and refreshing as anything that has been done in the past. They exist in France, in Germany, in Italy, in the Orient and especially here, where we are not burdened with accumulated traditions, where imitation is more ludicrous than anywhere else, where improvisation is the force which vivifies all forms naturally. So-called American primitive art was of that type. But since it was considered purely a handicraft, no budding artist was encouraged, and this type of art subsided after a few decades as nobody in that period understood its esthetic implications.

It is different today. Through our increasing knowledge of the past, of the primitives, and of Oriental viewpoints the problems involved have clarified themselves to the point that it is possible to see the direction the beginner is taking. Starting from that angle, natural art has been encouraged in this country for the last fifteen years. We have now as far as I know five naturally developed painters and a sculptor, who have in the last decade become accomplished artists.

The first to stand out on the art-stage was Emile Branchard (born in New York), who exhibited in 1917 in the Independents' show, where I saw two luminous landscapes by him. They were lyrical and full of that sprouting and radiating vitality which denotes the creative artist, and were set down with firmness and unconcern. His talent began to expand once he found encouragement. As simple and limpid as are his landscapes, so are his figure pictures sharp and sardonic—dramatic realizations of a mind which sees human passions with uncanny sharpness in their creative and destructive tendencies, motherhood and its opposite, lust and greed and self-glorification. He defines his experiences and observations with the penetration of a clairvoyant. Here we find a new note in modern art: a realistic observer who does not wish to escape from contemporary life as most of the artists of the last fifty years have, who, seizing the modern type at its root, expresses his observation impersonally through magnificent symbols like Maya and Salome, with a mixture of vitality and sensitiveness that is unique in western art and can only be compared to similar conceptions in Indian art.

A FEW years later there appeared another artist of a similar temperament, Vincent Canadé (born in Cosenza, Southern Italy). He had been sent to study at the Cooper Union School in New York City, stayed just one day and never went back. He became a house painter, drew and painted on the side, until Joseph Stella discovered him and brought him to me. His art was then limpid and tender and full of that humility which has made the art of his Italian ancestors so touching. But soon his viewpoint changed. He gave up his livelihood as a craftsman to become an artist, unaware of the situation in this country for the artist who has something intrinsically new to say, who has to wait for the slow appreciation of esthetic values in a country and period of rapid and necessary material expansion. The economic strain made him feel abandoned by

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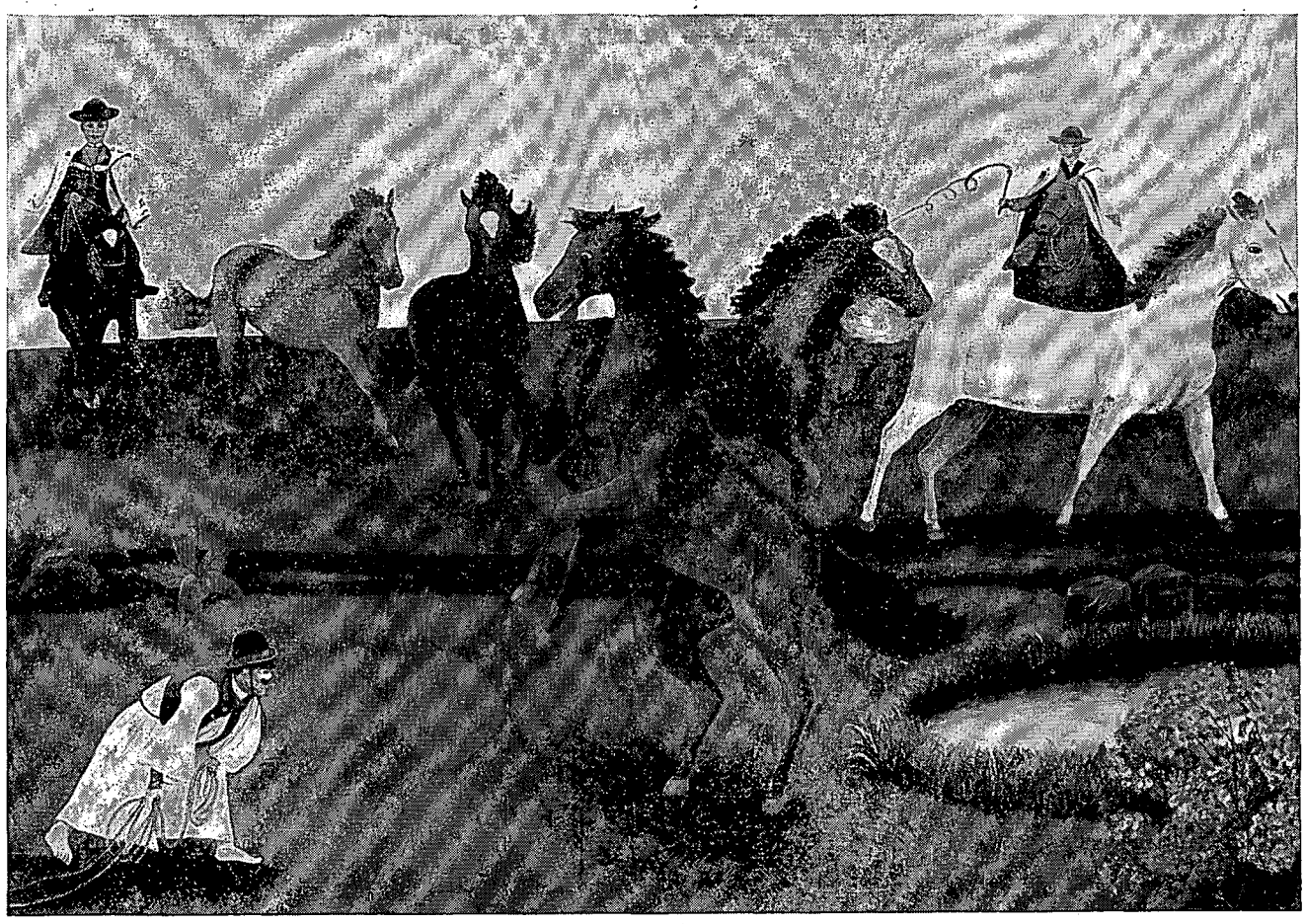

THE PUSTA *by Lawrence H. Lebduska*

THE MATRIARCH *by Dr. Stan Bauch*

MY TWO SELVES *by Vincent Canadé*

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WINTER *by Emile Branchard*

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everyone. In this way he became the center of his own universe, a tragic figure with tortured features, whom he portrays incessantly with a searching eye. In his double portrait he represents himself as he is, and as he wishes to be, divulging the conflicts of his Napoleonic pride and diabolic sensitiveness. The same tragic atmosphere permeates his landscapes. Familiar corners in Yonkers, Brooklyn, reminiscences of Italy become under his hand vast amphitheaters for a tragedy of Sophocles; the bitterness of self-torture transforms everything and everybody, including himself, into an accusing specter of an unjust world. Pessimistic to the point of arrogance his work bears the impress of a spontanous handwriting clear and pure like a spring well, the handwriting of a born artist.

In 1922 a new artist of the natural type came to me, Dr. Stan Bauch (born in Rumania), who began to paint one day when he crossed the United States on foot on one of his nomadic wanderings and found that he could express himself easily in colors. It must have been something of a shy joy to him to discover the beauties of a landscape, because his early landscapes reveal the fumbling touch of a lover's hand. New York embittered him, bringing in its wake unhappy childhood memories. He looks at the world with the eyes of a child in self-defense. He scrutinizes everything with x-ray eyes, as one of his friends has said of him.

He pierces through the material shell of human beings and lays bare the psychological texture like a surgeon. The picture called Matriarch is one of his most revealing portraits; it depicts the matriarch of the Jewish clan, keen and rapacious for her young, a didactic finger ready to formulate her orders, on the alert like a bird of prey. The touches of his brush speak in acid tones, severe and uncompromising, when the subject demands it; tenderly he caresses a canvas when he sees the beauty of a devoted soul under an unfavorable exterior. With the years the language of his art becomes more detached from reality, a subtle, ironic humor underlines his ideas and his style becomes easier and more fluent.

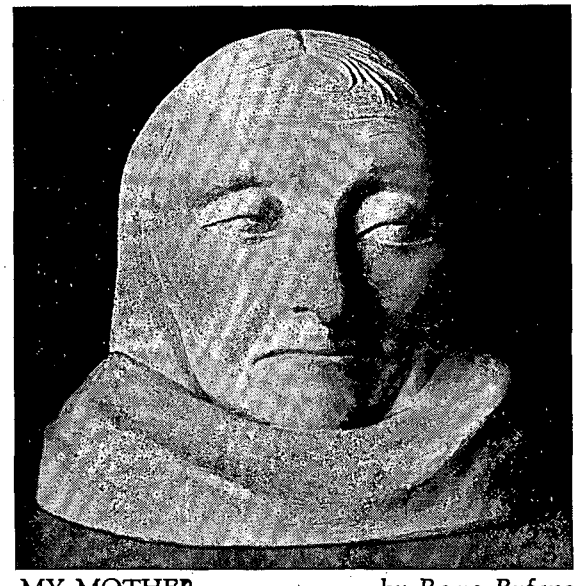
Remo Bufano (born in the Basilicata, Italy), who is already famous for his genial puppets, turned a few years ago to sculpture. He is of an entirely different temper, but like the preceding artists he is full of that intensity of life, which Rodin considered the greatest happiness that can come to an artist. Like Rodin, Bufano lives in his sculpture through the life of his sitters. His mother's portrait is the finest impersonation in sculpture which I have seen so far in this country. Very simply he evolves one form into another till complete unity has developed, which gives us a clear impression of dramatic continuity and active life-force.

THE newest comer in the ranks of the natural artists is Lawrence H. Lebduska (born in Baltimore), youthful and refreshing in his outlook, a lover of life wherever it can be seen and felt, especially of animals, whose slightest psychological reactions are no secret to him. He loves to impersonate animals, like a child which pretends one day to be a lion, another a crocodile, and thus acquires vast emotional and creative experience which, could we keep it intact during the changes due to puberty, would make a magnificent basis for a future art.

Just here lies the whole secret of art: in the right kind of life-experience. It is here that we have failed in the past. For half a millenium we have put the accent on optics in our art teachings, wrecking innumerable talents through the intricacies of a mechanical metier. Painting can be taught as craftsmanship, it is true; but art cannot be taught.

Each of us is born with a particular color and form sense. By borrowing an optical line and color system from the past or from somebody else, a falsification of our senses takes place and by changing our unconscious palette, the natural security of visualization is disturbed or completely disrupted.

Modern art had led us back through a conscious process of elimination of optics to the point where the free play of ideas in spontaneous rhythmic unity is possible. It is in this way an unconscious return to nature, to our nature, through which the multiplicity of dramatic forms can be experienced and rendered visible as a whole. Cézanne expressed this clearly in a few words, when he walked one day in his garden in Aix with his friend Vollard: "Who wishes to make art, should follow Bacon. He defined the artist: *Homo addictus naturae.*"



MY MOTHER *by Remo Bufano*

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So She Wants to Be a Nurse

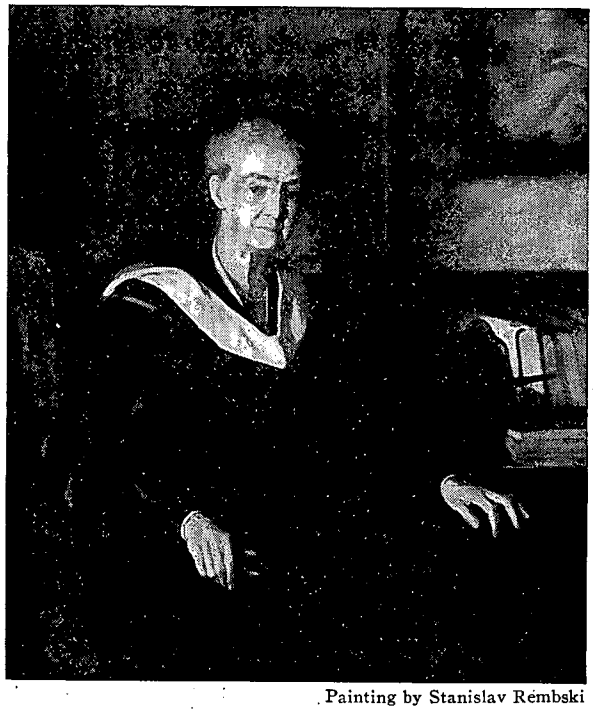
By KATHARINE FAVILLE, R.N.

"I JUST came to warn you that I was bringing daddy in at five," said the pretty young thing stopping by my desk for a moment. "I've kept at him so much about going into nursing that he fairly roars at the sight of me. And I want you to assure him that there are lots of ladies who are nurses from just as fine families as his, and that every girl has a right to live her own life, and if anything should happen to him I'd be self-supporting, and . . ." the bell for the next class sounded through the building. "Good gracious, I've got to go," and gathering her books she disappeared down the hall, leaving me to ponder on the ways of youth, of parents, and of nursing.

It's not as easy, being father to a pretty young thing, as it was a generation or two ago—at least so it seems to us now. Most of our grandmothers, when they were young, did not anticipate much variety in vocation other than that of marriage or teaching. Now with practically every profession admitting women, who often continue working either from choice or necessity after marriage; with unemployment and keen competition in every field, what can you conscientiously advise a girl as to choice of vocation? More specifically, what can you advise her about nursing?

Of course, we nurses can assure parents that there are ladies in the nursing profession—many of them from "fine old families." We long since have passed through the Sairy Gamp period, and among more than two hundred thousand of us in the United States it is possible to find any kind of a person you wish, or even do not wish—rich ones, poor ones, women who represent the highest type of culture and education, and, regretfully we say it, even women who are as ignorant as the average kitchen servant.

But nursing, as a profession, is something much bigger than any of its members; nursing as a way of life can give to its practitioners as much or as little as is demanded from it. With all the zeal that fine, educated, cultured women can bring to a cause to which they are unselfishly devoted, nursing leaders are trying to raise the general level of its practice closer and closer to the ideals of service which they hold as their goal. Your daughter, do you want her to be a member of our group? Do we want her? That depends on you and what you have brought her up to be, on us and what we have to offer.



Painting by Stanislav Rembski

M. ADELAIDE NUTTING, R.N.

A recent portrait presented to Teachers' College, Columbia University, by Miss Nutting's friends in recognition of her leadership in nursing education

To understand just exactly what we do have to offer we have been studying our profession seriously the last few years, and today we have a fairly clear picture of what is happening to nursing in the United States. One of the most interesting changes is the increase in opportunities which has come to us in the last quarter century, due largely to the development of preventive medicine. Very easily it became evident that the discovery in research laboratories of means of preventing illness must be accompanied by interpretation to the public in terms which the average person could understand and practice if any large benefit were to result—and so the modern public health nurse was evolved. The public wants to know how to keep well. It listens to the public health nurse; and today we find her working in crowded cities, in rural stretches of mountains and plains, in factories, schools, homes, and clinics, teaching the art of healthful living.

Naturally, this development of preventive medicine has brought about a demand for better education of nurses. They need to know much of science—physiology, bacteriology, chemistry, physics—in order to understand the principles underlying prevention of disease; they need to know psychology and mental hygiene in order to understand human behavior and how to change it; they need to know the social sciences in order to help communities bring about a better social order. Need for such knowledge means need for better teaching in the training schools and more of it, in classrooms, wards, and clinics—another opportunity challenging the well educated nurse; while for the executive-minded person there are positions as administrators of both training schools and hospitals.

Today about one half of the nursing group is engaged in either the so-called "institutional" or public-health field, both of which are developing rapidly and are intensely interesting; leaving, however, the other half struggling to earn a living at "private duty" which, apparently unaware of our changing social order, has remained as it was twenty-five years ago, an entirely unorganized, unsupervised endeavor offering little opportunty for professional advancement and diminishing opportunity for steady work.

The profession of nursing offers promise of a real future to the well qualified, capable person

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and less and less chance to the poorly equipped nurse. If this is so, you ask, why do not nurses eliminate this unfit group from nursing schools before they spend three years there, guiding them into some work which will suit them better? It looks simple, but that it is not as easy as it seems, is the other half of our story—the story of the development of nursing education in the United States, which has been a long and hard struggle between the nursing leaders who from the beginning have felt need for better educational opportunities, and the hospital authorities who have wished to furnish nursing care to their sick at as low a cost as possible. Schools of nursing in this country were developed and owned by hospitals who had the sick to care for and, therefore, needed nurses; and who continue to support these schools at the present time, not because they are primarily interested in education, but because they think student help is cheaper than that of graduates, and because student nurses are easier to handle. Students cannot speak up and assert themselves as can graduates, demanding proper living and working conditions, properly qualified instructors, adequate hours for study.

This control of the schools by a group primarily interested in hospital management rather than in education has resulted in several serious difficulties. Admission of students is not limited by the number presenting proper educational qualifications, but by the labor needs of the institution. Although twenty years ago only the more privileged of our young people went to highschool, conditions have changed so rapidly that today to be without a highschool diploma usually means lack of mental capacity necessary to complete the work, or lack of desire for an education. Yet in spite of this, many training schools still admit students with one, two or three years of highschool work; and keep in their schools students who show themselves mentally unable to acquire knowledge necessary for safe care of patients—all because hospitals want cheap labor and they, not the training school authorities, have the power to make final decisions.

IN spite of the great increase in demands made on the nurse by the developments of modern science, 50 per cent of the two hundred thousand graduate nurses in the United States possess less than a highschool education, while only 15 per cent have one or more years of college work. In other words, your family, in a crisis of life and death, stands a fify-fifty chance of being nursed by a person whose educational qualifications are so low that she could not get work in most offices and stores.

Equally important is the course of study within the training school. Again, since the hospital holds the purse-strings, it governs what is taught. It costs money to run a good school with a sufficient number of properly qualified instructors, adequate classrooms and laboratory equipment; with proper dormitories and supervision of leisure time such as any good college would feel it necessary to provide for its students.

There are, of course, a few nursing schools which furnish all this, but the average small hospital does not have a budget large enough to allow for this expense, and in addition seldom furnishes a sufficient variety of clinical material to give students adequate experience in actual nursing care. In the long run, to support a *good* school—one which is really an educational institution—for the use of a small number of students, costs more than to obtain nursing service by salaried graduate nurses. But to run a poor school costs less. That 75 per cent of our nursing schools today have fifty or less students and are graduating 45 per cent of all our nurses speaks for itself. Few colleges or even highschools of such size would be allowed to exist by the supporting public.

Of course not all small schools are poor ones and not all large ones good. Many large hospitals are saving themselves thousands of dollars by conducting schools which are as poor educational institutions as could be found anywhere. If we could take the profit out of nursing education, so that only those schools existed which were primarily interested in education, it would solve most of our problems in bettering the quality of nursing. After all, why should student nurses be exploited to furnish cheap labor any more than student lawyers, doctors or teachers?

THE third aspect of this problem, of grave moment to the nursing profession and the public at large just now, is that of overproduction of nurses. Every profession for women is in danger of becoming overcrowded, but the nursing profession has suffered more than most, since hospitals seldom consider community needs in admitting students, or give a thought to what the professional future of the nurse may be after graduation. Most hospitals which train nurses do not want to employ these same women in any appreciable numbers, once they are graduated. Today we have more than two hundred thousand graduate nurses in the field desirous of active work, while more than two thousand training schools pour out twenty thousand additional nurses more each year. Half of these nurses at least have an education ill suited to the rapidly increasing demands of the profession; many are out of work and swell the number of unemployed necessitating care by our charities. A large portion of this year's graduates will step out of the hospital where they were kept for three years because of their economic value as manual laborers, into a professional world that does not want them. And though the nursing profession knows this and fights it, the hospitals go on building new wards and increasing the size of their schools year after year, because they think it cheaper and less trouble to use student help than to employ their own graduates.

So we face the needless paradox of having large numbers of poorly trained nurses without work, while at the same time stimulating demands develop in the field and good positions remain unfilled because of lack of properly qualified applicants. The great problem of bettering quality and decreasing quantity confronts us.

How can this be done? As long as the schools of nursing of the country are financed by hospitals it can not be done by nurses alone. The consuming public will have to help. After all, it may be your daughter who, exploited for three years in a poor school, steps out confidently looking for work which is refused her, asking for membership in a profession which gives her small welcome, and all through no fault of hers. It may be your community that ultimately has to increase its unemployment funds to support her, or your family that suffers needlessly through her ignorance and lack of proper training.

A few university schools of nursing have gained financial independence recently through the help of private philanthropy, and are doing work of educational value equal to that of the other schools in the universities of which they

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are a part. But the number of graduates from such schools is woefully small compared to the total number turned out by our poorer institutions, and unless a way is found to finance a larger number of schools so that they are independent of hospital support, the future of nursing education is dark indeed.

Furthermore, the number of students admitted must begin to bear some relation to the ultimate community needs, instead of being controlled only by the hospital's desire for cheap service. Knowledge of the exact needs of each community can best be ascertained by the community itself, and for this purpose nursing leaders are advocating the establishment of councils on community nursing, in which representatives of all who are concerned with nursing—doctors, nurses, hospital authorities, and the public—can study and plan together.

Such a council must also consider the matter of cost. Not only must nursing service be provided of a quality which ensures the safe care of the public, and in quantity sufficient but not over-sufficient to cover public needs, but it must be given at a cost which the public can afford to pay, and one at which the nurse can afford to work. As matters now stand, with this huge overproduction of poorly qualified nurses neither of these most important factors is being considered.

Each council on community nursing must study what the consuming public needs and then so organize the entire nursing service that every type and amount of service can be offered at a price consistent with the public's purse—difficult to do, but possible if the public will cooperate to help us plan.

It cannot be done by the nursing profession alone, for we do not hold the money-bags. The public—who as individuals constitute the boards of directors of hospitals and training schools, who are the people who use the nurse, whose daughters are the nurses of tomorrow—the public must take this thing to heart and help.

KNOWING all this, do you want your daughter to be a nurse, to enter this field of public service which demands the best she has to give? We are frank to say that we want her badly if she is the right sort, and not at all if she isn't.

First of all she must like people; for nursing, no matter where it is practiced or how it may be organized, deals and always will deal with people. Its whole reason for being is people—from birth to death the panorama of life spreads itself before the nurse in need of her teaching and care. Unless she is sure that she prefers to work with people rather than with things, she should not enter nursing. This is a much more important consideration than is at first apparent, and many of the failures in nursing are due to lack of recognition of it. A genuine, friendly interest in people as such, and a sense of humor that delights in their vagaries are the first essentials for any good nurse, and no amount of education will compensate for their lack.

Second, only to this love of people must come a love for nursing itself—of satisfaction and happiness gained from the giving of nursing care. Again some of our worst failures are due to the fact that many nurses do not like to nurse, and see the profession not as an opportunity for service but only as a means of earning a livelihood. If a girl enters a training school and discovers that she does not like the work she should leave at once, for nursing has no place for time-servers, and it is a poor living she will earn and an unhappy person she will be while earning it.

From what has been said previously about education it is not hard to guess the third requirement. The only way to secure promise of steady work in any field today is to be better prepared than the average person with whom you will have to compete. In nursing we hope that the average will soon be possession of at least a highschool education; so to be better than the average must eventually mean educational work beyond that of highschool. Moreover, college work must be taken not with the idea that because of it a person will have rapid opportunity for advancement to positions of supervisory and administrative rank, since there are relatively few such positions in any profession, but because sound educational background means ability to be a better nurse. Our concern individually and collectively must always be that of meeting public needs to the best of our ability.

QUALIFIED in this fashion and trained as a nurse, your daughter asks a pertinent question—what kind of a living will she make? Education has made her long for further study, for books, for travel, for time to play—and all this costs money. What do nurses earn today, and what can they expect to earn?

What they have been earning in the past we know through recent studies (reported in Nurses, Patients and Pocketbooks, by May Ayres Burgess) which show that "in private duty one fourth of the nurses had $1010 or less in 1926 and another fourth received $1612 or more. In public health one fourth received $1503 or less and the top fourth $1892 or more; while among the institutional nurses the lowest fourth received $1724 or less and the top fourth $2338 or more." That these figures are higher than those representing the earnings of these depression days is certain; but it is equally certain that these figures could rise without bringing additional cost to the patient if proper reorganization of the nursing profession were effected, if enough, but no surplus, were trained, all of a quality able to meet the rapidly increasing demands made on them by our changing world conditions. The well-educated, capable nurse will seldom grow rich through nursing, but she will continue to earn a comfortable living and that at work which challenges the best that is in her, which brings a great satisfaction and real interest to each day's life. The poorly-trained, average nurse is having a most difficult time today and one hates to think of her future—for once out of the training school she will find it more and more difficult to get work which, when obtained, becomes less and less certain.

Quite to her surprise and as much to her sorrow she will find that she has spent three years of hard work to get into a profession that has no place for her. Unless a girl can afford to become as well trained as the best with whom she will have to compete, she will be money ahead to stay out of nursing and the public will be saved much worry and expense if it will see that she does.

How can we tell her all this, how can we make her listen? We can't. It is up to you, the public, to do it. We nurses have been saying it for years but we have been unable to control the conditions which would make her heed us for her own good. We repeat—it's up to you.

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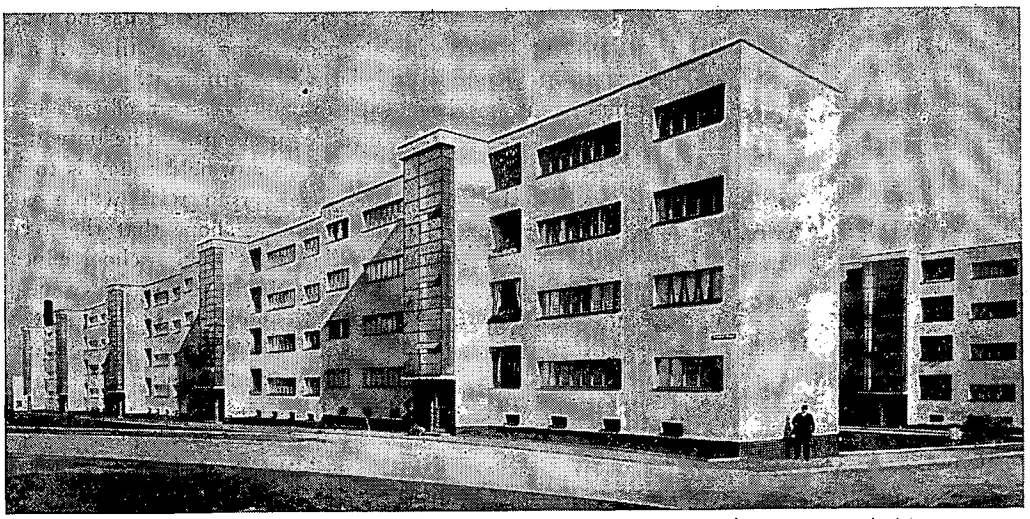

Housing development at Kassel, by Otto Haesler, 1930-32. A projected community of 10,000 with only 25 per cent of the land covered by buildings; the dwellings served by lanes in the rear of apartments. All bedrooms have morning sun, all living rooms and balconies afternoon sun. An apartment costs from $6 to $14 a month according to size.

Photos from Museum of Modern Art Architectural Exhibition

Architecture and the Art of Living

By CAROL ARONOVICI

FOR three years an exhibit of modern architecture will be shown at museums throughout the country. During the recent weeks that this exhibit has been on display in the Museum of Modern Art in New York men and women in every walk of life have come to study and wonder, some to scoff, while trying to penetrate the meaning and achieve some kind of spiritual adjustment to what amounts to a revolution in the building arts and the type of community that the new architecture foreshadows.

This exhibit, for which Philip Johnson is largely responsible, is more than a collection of pictures and models. It is as nearly interpreted thinking in a given field as exhibit material can convey. The catalog, aside from being an achievement as to form, contains illuminating and analytical articles with bibliographies by Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Jr., Philip Johnson and Lewis Mumford.

As one goes from one to another of the several rooms in which this exhibit is displayed, the feeling grows that an architectural movement which was once looked upon as a fad is evolving into a potent social prophesy, while the technician finds that what he once regarded as merely a revolution against outworn forms has developed and become integrated into a philosophy of building based upon a highly socialized philosophy of living.

When a quarter of a century ago Frank Lloyd Wright first rebelled against the outworn forms of our styles of architecture and endeavored to create a new style by incorporating ornament into the texture of his building materials and developed new mass arrangement, he little thought that out of this nonconformist movement as to style would grow a new and social architecture. Prophet of individualism and individuality he was the forerunner of an architecture of highly evolved social expression.

Through the skyscraper we have for some time been accustomed in this country to the use of modern or what is called International architecture. Some of our architects long ago played with new forms of exterior stylistic expression in the design of office and factory buildings, where advertising values and efforts toward conspicuousness played an important part. The need to let some sunshine into the canyons of New York streets came to the rescue of the outgrown styles of elongated classicism and produced by setbacks some relief from the monotonous adaptations of the Gothic. The application of the modern style of architecture to housing has, however, come much later and let us hope in the better form to meet modern needs.

THE shoddy, anachronistic historical styles inflicted upon proletarian homes have been for generations the pride of the architect and the talking-point of the speculative builder. It is only recently that the modernism of the skyscraper has drifted into the designs for apartment houses and homes. But this contagion of modern style was only skin deep, it merely provided a new shell for the old and worn-out exhibitionism in house ornamentation to which we have clung without discrimination and without reason. Characteristically in Berlin one still sees apartment houses jacketed in modern exteriors encasing the dry-rot of past generations.

International architecture, however, is no longer a style. It is becoming a full-fledged art of building. It starts out free of anachronisms, free of the subordination of use to form. It is an art and science of building which is intent upon satisfying the requirements of human beings by simplifying the mechanics of living while amplifying the functions of life.

The section of the exhibit which deals with housing is a revelation of socialized thinking in terms of building. In four aerial photographs and two charts are revealed the essentials of our modern slums with their solid fronts and rotted interiors in contrast with their more modern cousins, the apartment houses in which luxury, architectural display and bigness have failed to meet the requirements of the essentials of light and air, thus foretelling the aspect of the slums of the future.

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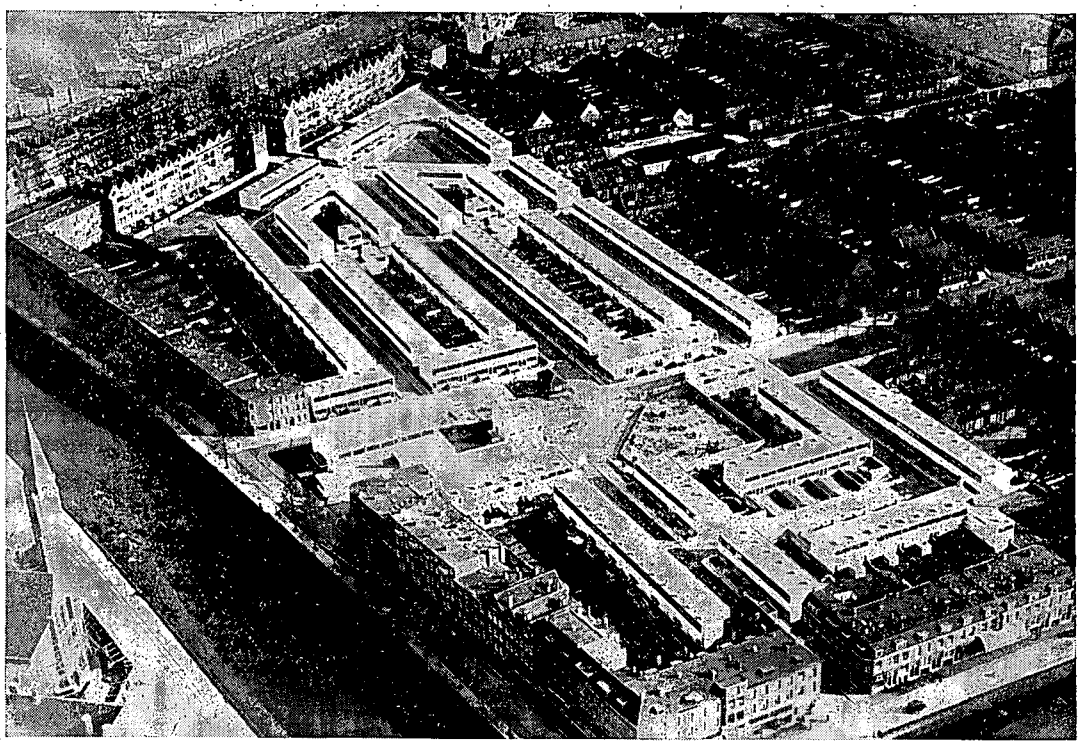
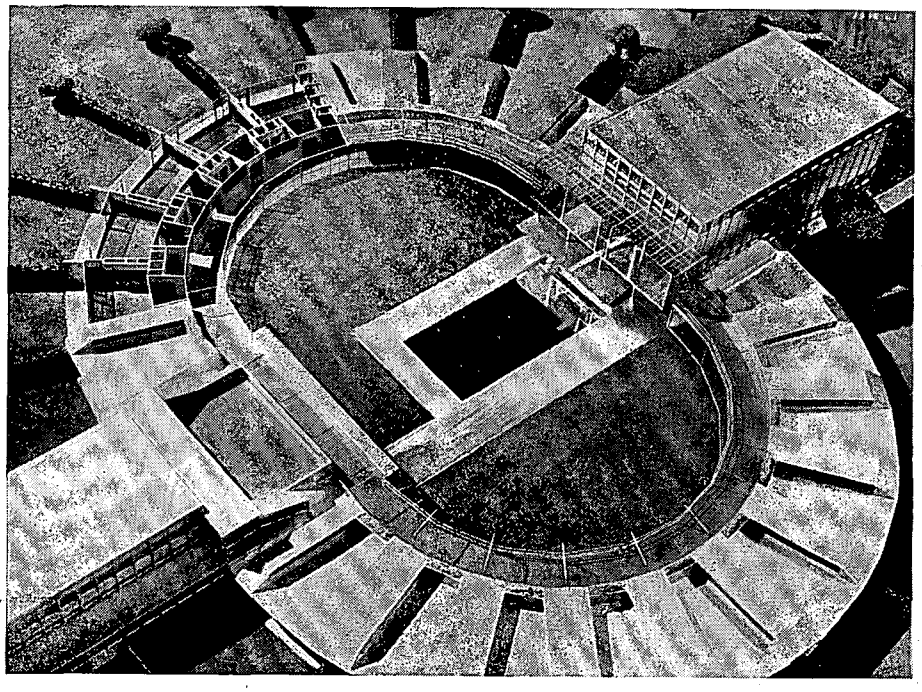
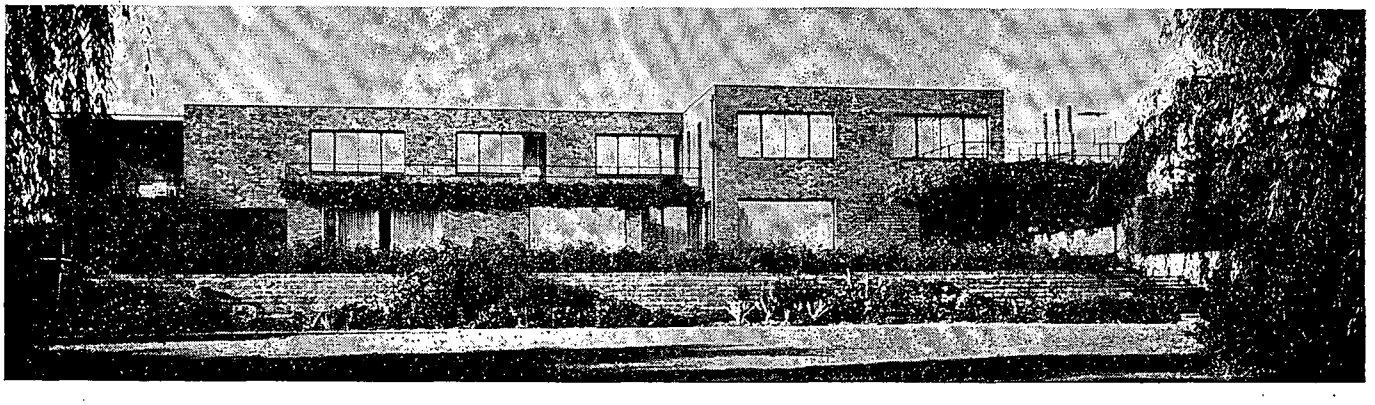


Housing development at Rotterdam, by J. J. P. Oud, 1928-30; an ample unit of development, with functional streets, in a built-up neighborhood



Designed for the California climate, this project for the Ring Plan School, by Richard J. Neutra, shows harmonious relationship between class rooms and recreational activities in an interesting plan



This house at Krefeld by Miës van der Rohe, 1928, shows successful use of tapestry brick

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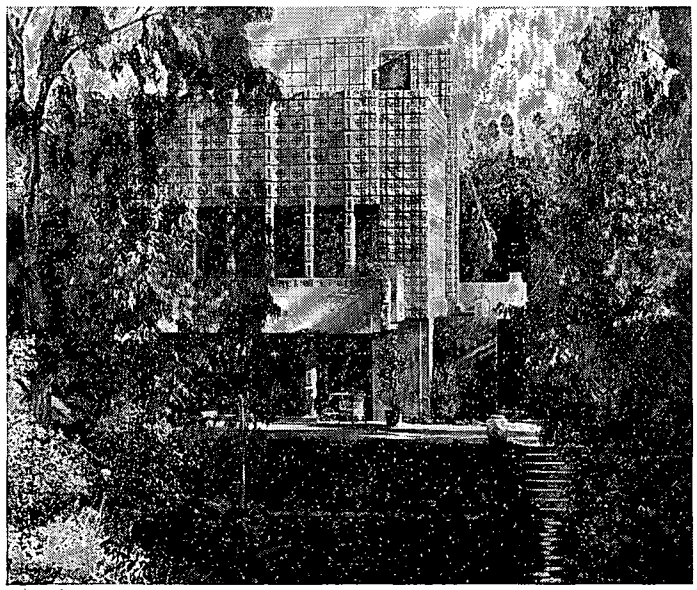
The rest of the exhibit shows modern houses built according to modern needs and free from traditional esthetic and social and economic handicaps. The housing development in Kassel, designed by Otto Haesler, shows cheap housing, which can be rented at from six dollars to fourteen dollars a month, where each bedroom has the morning sun and each sitting-room has the evening sun. The land instead of being sweated in order to hold as many people as are willing to accept congestion, is covered only to the extent of 25 per cent of the total area used. These houses instead of being rigid in construction are flexible, so that the expansion and contraction of family needs may be met without excessive cost and without radical structural changes. Similar conditions have been created in the Kiefhoek housing development at Rotterdam, Holland, where the architect, J. J. P. Oud, has combined modern building with a radical street scheme, which gives the whole development a neighborhood structure capable of integration without separation from the body of the community of which such a development is a part. This type of street treatment is again represented by the Radburn housing scheme which was developed in this country under the skilled direction of Clarence S. Stein, Henry Wright and Frederick Ackerman, all of whom are leaders in the new planning movement in this country.

One must mention the work of Miës van der Rohe, who has developed such a keen sense of form and color, and of Walter Gropius, who approaches housing not as a problem of building but as a project in efficient and effective living. Le Corbusier and his cousin Pierre Jeanneret have made contributions based on broad premises of urbanism which, although perhaps difficult of acceptance as a mode of community building, nevertheless represent building designs permeated by the new social consciousness of modern architecture. It is to be regretted that the material shown does not represent Le Corbusier's best work.

Unfortunately some outstanding Americans are not represented. Richard J. Neutra's work is shown only by one house, an apartment and a very original school plan, while Rudolph M. Schindler of California is not represented at all.

The work of Raymond M. Hood is interesting and original, but his skyscraper "apartment house in the country" reveals an incurable New Yorkism which should have a better explanation than is given on the model if the scheme deserves any justification at all. Probably the designs of housing schemes by Howe and Lescaze represent the nearest approach to European progress in socialized housing. Even though the exhibit is an achievement as to clarity and completeness, one still wishes there were more information to show the significance of each scheme in terms of living conditions.



Mass and texture as used by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1921

THE whole exhibit represents a vast system of social and economic implications the significance of which has not yet been realized. Large-scale planning, mass production, reduction in financial costs and broad powers of community land control are among the most important of these implications. Some of the architects who have contributed toward this exhibit still look upon their work rather as a new style than an evolving new architecture, thus keeping the emphasis upon form rather than purpose.

International architecture seems to have come to stay. The whole basis of this new architecture rests upon the requirements of a social order in which a high type of community may develop. As time advances it will not only make progress in evolving more coherent and pleasing forms, but it will call to its service all the other arts and sciences in order to correlate its social and esthetic functions with all other forms of personal and community self-expression. City planning, which is today merely a recognition that having accomplished chaos we must devise ways and means for using this chaos with the least inconvenience and at the lowest cost, must undergo a revolution under the influence of the new architecture. We may be prompted to junk entire communities and begin anew; we may tear out whole sections of cities and give full sway to the new philosophy of this newest of architectures; we may even discover that leaving our cities as they are built today is more costly both in money and in human amenities than their complete destruction and reconstruction along new lines.

In their desire for new utility and the need for new beauty the architects of the modern school have by no means reached perfection. There is a long series of evolutionary steps yet to be taken. Modern architecture has not yet developed those rigid principles so dear to the classicist, but as the same movement seems to have spread across the whole of the occidental world about the same time, there is reason to believe that back of all this movement there is an organic urge which in the end will meet the essentials of utility and the demand for beauty.

In the wake of the evolution of this new expression in architecture will have to come other movements and changes in the arts as applied to home and community building. The manufacturer of conveniences for the protection of health, the producer of furniture, the landscape architect, the designer of lighting fixtures, the producer of building materials, the artist concerned with color both as to esthetic and therapeutic values, the sculptor whose work will become part of our more sumptuary structures, will have to combine their contributions as derivatives of the new architecture which is destined to create a new and humanized environment. When modern architecture comes of age we shall have a new community life and expression, more effective living, and the maximum of comfort of today may become the minimum of comfort of tomorrow.

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Birth Control vs. Class Suicide

By GUY IRVING BURCH

IRELAND has long been known as a country of large families. What is less well known is that it has always had a low birthrate. This apparent paradox is due to the fact that the families though large, are relatively few. According to the latest census of the Irish Free State, the Irish mother raises twice as many children as the American mother. In proportion to population the Saorstat has only half as many married women under forty-five years of age as has the United States. Late marriages of those who do marry shorten the child-bearing period. In the United States less than a quarter (23 per cent) of the women are unmarried at the age of 25-30 years; in Ireland 62 per cent, or nearly two thirds, are unmarried. Apparently Irish families are not decreasing in size: the number of children under five years of age per thousand mothers of forty-five and less was slightly greater in Ireland in 1926 than in 1841. It is the percentage of the population who marry which has steadily gone down. A declining birthrate has been caused by the limitation of the *number,* not the *size* of families.

In the United States (and in England) things are just the other way. A declining birthrate has been accompanied by a rising marriage-rate. More of us marry than in previous generations, but children are fewer. When marriages are relatively greater in number and births fewer, what is happening? It is impossible to gauge all the factors which may have been involved, such as a possible lessened fertility of people living under the stress of modern industrial conditions, but it seems clear that conscious limitation of families —birth control—must have played an important part in the declining birthrate.

Some students of population go further to believe that birth control is a positive factor in increasing the number of marriages, especially among responsible and intelligent people who will not marry and have children unless they can see their way clear to supporting them adequately. It also makes for earlier marriages, since young people are enabled to marry and postpone and space their children as their circumstances dictate. In a study of certain northern cities in this country, for example, W. F. Ogburn found that in a comparison of groups of the same age the cities with the lowest birthrate had the highest marriage-rate among young people.

Behind all population statistics there is a fundamental principle of growth which Benjamin Franklin, Malthus, Mill, Darwin and many contemporary population authorities have pointed out. The capacity for reproduction of all animate species is far greater than the nourishment for subsistence available on the earth. If human reproduction were permitted to run at capacity speed populations would double their numbers in less than twenty years, which is more than five times as fast as the population of the world is now doubling. If this rate kept up for any considerable time, there would not even be "standing room" on the earth. This will never happen, however, because there are other controls of population growth beside standing room: economic and social factors of population pressure and standard of living. Professors Pearl and Reed of Johns Hopkins University have shown that the controls of population growth cause human populations to increase rather consistently along a certain mathematical curve, regardless of many factors that may be thought to change the speed of growth. According to such a theory, the necessity for control of population is operating in one way in Ireland by the limitation and delay of marriage, in another in such countries as England and the United States by the limitation of births. It is at least an interesting coincidence that the birthrate of Holland, which probably has a longer experience than any other country in the dissemination of contraceptive information, is several points higher than that of Ireland where religious principles forbid the practice of birth control.

One of the chief objections to contraception as a method of population control is that it is used to limit the families of the very people whose children would be of the greatest social value. Studies of the Milbank Memorial Fund (see Survey Graphic, April 1931, p. 38, Social Classes and the Birthrate by Frank W. Notestein) have shown for example that in large groups of the American population the birthrate has been lowest among the business and professional groups in the cities, and progressively higher as one goes down the economic scale through skilled and unskilled laborers; the rural birthrate, always higher than the urban, is least among the families of farm owners, highest among farm laborers. Whether or not education and economic success are criteria of the quality of human stock, they probably measure broadly many of the advantages that a family could give to its children. Apparently the people with the most to offer had the fewest children.

IT is this sort of evidence which was responsible for the old hue and cry about "race suicide" or more properly class suicide, since the alarm was usually greatest at the small size of upper-class families in contrast to the busy cradles of the slums. Any consideration of birth control as a factor in promoting or preventing class suicide, however, must keep in mind the fact that legal and social restriction in this country has tended to make birth control a class privilege, limited to those who had the initiative and resources to evade the laws and to demand instruction from private physicians.

We are just beginning to get evidence from other countries as to what happens when contraceptive information is easily and freely available to all classes of a population. Dr. Karl Edin startled the World Population Conference in Geneva in 1927 by reading the results of a study in Stockholm which showed that there, in contrast to the American figures cited above, the birthrate was much higher among the well-to-do than among those moderately well-off; higher in turn among these latter than among the poor. At that same conference Dr. Alfred Grotjahn of Germany commented on the decline of the birthrate of the laboring classes in German cities due to the spread of contra- (*Continued on page* 64)

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Rents

By HELEN HALL

WHEN Charlie Chaplin's play, City Lights, was first shown in Philadelphia, he gave one performance for "poor" children. I went with a group from our settlement and the thing I remember best happened when the grandmother of the little blind heroine was notified that she must pay her rent by the next day or move out. The eviction notice came upon the screen, and there was a hushed silence in the audience. Then Charlie, with a magnificent gesture, said that he would take care of the rent. That audience of children broke loose and screamed and cheered. It was the big moment of the afternoon.

Even the youngest of them knew the importance of having the rent paid and in a way which has yet to be borne in upon the general public. One day this winter some very small children in a day nursery were found piling up their doll furniture in a little cart and moving it from one part of the room to another. Here they carefully unloaded it, only in a short while to pack up again and trundle it to another corner. They did this so often and with such earnestness and absorption that they were asked what game they were playing. "We ain't got no money for the rent," they answered, "so we's moved into a new house; then we got the constable on us, so we's moving again." And they turned back to their play.

These children only reflected, of course, the game of eluding the landlord which is going on all over the United States today. Unemployed wage-earners and their families are playing it; social agencies and emergent relief funds are playing it; municipalities are playing it. Back in all our memories lie traditions of landlords who ground the faces of the poor. The rent-strikers in some cities who have resisted evictions and organized mass protests are acting on an age-old instinct as well as recoiling from a very present emergency. But today many landlords are themselves of the same group as their tenants and the houses they rent may represent the savings of a lifetime. And along with the evictions of tenants come foreclosures against landlords and forced sales for back taxes. By the tacit acceptance of evasion, a large share of the burden of industrial unemployment has been shifted from industry and from the community as a whole, to fall upon the backs of petty real-estate owners.

What happens physically and mentally to a family which is evicted or lives under the constant fear of eviction has been brought out repeatedly in a study the National Federation of Settlements is making of unemployment during the depression.

To those of us who live in an atmosphere of unpaid rents the mental strain is what seems perhaps the most devastating effect and threatens most the qualities we wish to preserve in family life. Allied with this is the change in attitude toward unmet obligations. Added to which are the actual physical conditions caused by overcrowding. These effects are so closely interwoven that in most family situations one finds all three.

TO take the more obvious first. These are bad days for everyone who has worked and hoped for better housing. We see families who had come to make much of decency and cleanliness and who perhaps had added that important sign of respectability, the parlor, go back to huddle in the one room which some relative or neighbor can spare them. The Reiters, a family of seven who were getting grocery orders from an unemployment relief fund, were evicted from their home in December. A neighbor took them in and for the past two months the father, mother and five children, the oldest of whom is a girl of thirteen, have lived in one room. The mother was expecting a baby at the time of eviction. The Careys were evicted just before Christmas and relatives offered them one room. For over two months the mother, father and four children slept in one bed until another bed was given them which they were scarcely able to squeeze into the room.

It's not only that people and their belongings may be physically put out upon the street. Only once in a long time does that precipitate a tragedy in itself, as in the case of the mother whose sick baby was reported to have died in her arms as she was being evicted from her house. What eviction really stands for is constant fear and insecurity, tension which reaches through to the littlest of the family's children.

Mrs. Maley tells the story of her next-door neighbors:

I've been helping my friend out all I can with bags of coal and milk and things but my own man's been laid off and I have a hard enough time figuring out how I can keep my own rent going. I know she's getting a grocery order from "the welfare" but it seems

Movements toward unemployment insurance are gathering head. The report of the committee appointed by the United States Senate last summer is anticipated as this issue goes to press. In February the findings of the six-state commission in the East followed the lines of the pioneer unemployment compensation law enacted in January at Wisconsin. And in March there was a drive at Albany for the Mastick-Steingut bill which embodied the same principle. Meanwhile the Marcy legislative commission in New York had endorsed compulsory insurance in theory; but its counsel of delay was challenged in a minority report by Mrs. Alexander Kohut, who represented the public on the commission. In Ohio and California state commissions will hold hearings this spring. Here the chairman of the Unemployment Division of the National Federation of Settlements presents one of the focal points of their new inquiry.

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like she's lost all her spirit. Her husband died three years ago and she's been doing day's work when she can get it since then, but she's an awful frail woman. She's got two children, one twelve and one nine in school, and the little boy's been in the hospital all summer. I finally said to her, "You'll just have to realize you need help, Mrs. Johnston, cause you can't pay the rent out of what you can earn." Her relatives are just as bad off as she is.

She comes over to my house just to talk, and the other day she told me she thought she'd just quietly go away some day with the children and never come back. I said, "Oh, you mustn't be talking like that, Mrs. Johnston." But I can't put hope into her.

If she's three days behind with the rent they put the constable on her and its draining all the fight out of her.

MRS. GREEN left her five small children alone one morning while she went to get her grocery order filled. While she was away the constable arrived and padlocked her house with the children inside. When she came back she heard the six-weeks-old baby crying. She did not dare touch the padlock for fear of being arrested, but she found a window open and climbed in and nursed the baby and then climbed out and appealed to the police to let her children out. The mother was a schoolteacher before her marriage.

Mrs. Fleer has a husband who is dying of tuberculosis. When she lost her job they had no means of support and were given food from unemployment relief funds. But weekly the rent man found his way back into the alley in which she lived. She had been told that her husband had only a short time to live, and she wanted to keep it peaceful for him until he died. She had never been back in her rent before and both she and her husband were panic-stricken when she couldn't keep the collector quiet.

Home-owners who have done the things the moralists have advised, fare even more tragically in some ways than the renters. While they may not be hounded by the rent collector, more of the hopes of years are brought to ground when a home they have been buying goes to the sheriff. In surprisingly few cities has there been any real effort made to help the small home-owner. He has saved, he has bought a home and tried to make himself an independent member of his community. But these hard times have shown us how little possibility of independence he really has. No amount of self-sacrifice, saving or industry has been able to carry some of our people through these protracted months of depression.

THE Lazars were determined to give their children schooling and be independent in their old age. In spite of the fact that Mr. Lazar had worked all his life at unskilled labor, part of the time in the sewers of Cleveland, they saved enough to buy a two-family house which they remodeled to accommodate four families, and later the two-family house next door. Added to this achievement they had a thousand dollars in the bank when Mr. Lazar lost his work. Since that time the rents from their property have been paid so irregularly that their savings have all been used and they have had to borrow on their property. Today their borrowing power has gone. Not one of the tenants is paying rent, for they too are all out of work. These tenants are receiving help from an agency whose policy it is not to pay rents except under pressure. Mr. Lazar and his daughter haunt the Public Employment Office looking for work. Long ago the two oldest girls, then in school, left to save carfare and shoes. The youngest children have been refused milk in school because their parents own property!

Landlords have in many instances shown consideration and patience with respect to out-of-work tenants, letting them stay for months without paying anything but an odd dollar or two. This is sometimes actuated, of course, by the fact that a vacant house in many of our city neighborhoods becomes an immediate target for destruction. Under whatever circumstances the tenant is allowed to stay in a house for which he pays no rent, there can be no question that the sense of responsibility is weakened. And this happens with people who once felt just as definite a moral obligation toward rent as they did toward any other debt. I asked one of our young neighbors how they paid the rent out of the two days' work her husband had. This girl's sense of exactness in business relations had been such that twice she had returned a loan to us speeded by a special delivery stamp so that it might arrive on precisely the date she had specified. "Pay the rent," she replied, "when the children haven't enough to eat I don't think of paying the rent and what's more, I won't." This feeling gains force through the changed attitude of the community towards the obligation. Yesterday our case workers directed their efforts towards building up a feeling of responsibility in the families coming under their care. Today emergency relief workers are often placed in the position of moving families out of houses where they owe several months' rent and placing what money there is to spend with new landlords; certainly not a practice to be favored from the standpoint of integrity and fair play.

TO understand how it comes about that households are left in such predicaments, it must be remembered that it was not until the second winter of the depression that most communities started to plan for their unemployed. In the winter of 1930-31 the need pressed so hard that they had to organize to deal with the situation, but for the most part they dealt with it from the standpoint not of the need but of the funds they were able to raise. This was a natural enough start, considering the difficulties involved in raising the money, either public or private, but the practice has continued in our hand-to-mouth extensions since. So doing we have broken down the standards that social-work thinking and practice had built up in the years before the depression, standards which to a considerable degree are with difficulty maintained even by the family societies today in the limited number of unemployment cases they can handle. The evasion of rents by our emergency organizations is part of the spiritual price we have paid in our belated and short-range efforts to handle the need.

In Philadelphia at the present time no rents are being paid by the Committee for Unemployment Relief, to which are referred practically all cases of destitution caused by unemployment. In a trip which brought me in touch with the situation in eleven industrial centers, I found no other city with so rigid a ruling on this point, but few can be said to deal with rent as a necessity.

In Chicago, for example, no rent was being paid during February except in unusual situations or in very serious illnesses. And one must realize that such instances are not easily discoverable by a caseworker who is trying to distribute relief to some three hundred families, as they often are in Chicago. In Cleveland, 50 per cent of the one

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month's rent was being paid to tide a family over once it had received a notice of eviction. Then the payments stop until another eviction notice comes. When a family had finally been forced to move they were given money for one month's rent in a new place. Five thousand evictions were reported by the city of Cleveland in 1931. In Toledo one month's rent was being paid upon notice of eviction or one month's rent in a new home if the tenant was forced to move. And in Pittsburgh each of the three leading private relief agencies, which so far have handled the unemployment problem through private funds supplemented by public relief, differs in its policy toward rent. If a family is fortunate enough to be under the care of one agency, rent is paid regularly. Another society is paying intermittently on an average of every other month. The third is paying only to prevent eviction and deals with landlords individually according to the pressure brought to bear in each case. This has meant generally that one month out of three has been paid where the landlord has been insistent.

In contrast, I found community responsibility running on an altogether different level in two smaller cities I visited. Syracuse, New York, and Madison, Wisconsin, consider the payment of rents as part of their relief work for the unemployed. In Syracuse the Department of Public Welfare does not wait for an eviction notice to assume this obligation. Relief in Madison is largely handled by the Public Welfare Association and the County Department of Outdoor Relief, both of which cover rents as part of the family budget.

From the very outset of the depression, the Department of Public Welfare in Detroit has borne the heavy end of unemployment relief. It has been a staggering load and the Department has come through many vicissitudes and many changes of policy. Nonetheless, its policy toward rents today in the cases it handles is the same as that of the smaller, less burdened cities of Syracuse and Madison. If the family is absolutely without resources these three cities reckon not only with food, but with shelter, light and heat in planning a family budget. To be sure the allowances for these items are pared down but they recognize what may fairly be called the essentials of life in an urban community.

THE picture of New York has ranged from the payment of rents as part of the case-handling of families by the large private societies to the mere distribution of a bag of groceries by the Police Department. The past winter saw the establishment of the City Home Relief Bureau, working with state and city funds, which has paid current rent up to $25 a month. Those among New York's unemployed fortunate enough to be on the made-work list of the Gibson Committee get part-time wages which enable them to make some shift toward the payment of their own rents.

Not only does the situation vary from city to city, but the policy in any one city may itself change so often that the unemployed find themselves lost and bewildered. When in Chicago I went to a hearing arranged by the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment. Landlords, business men, social workers and unemployed men and women testified before a citizens' committee. I was particularly struck with the testimony of the unemployed themselves. They were more often confused than bitter. One man's statement illustrates the helplessness of the individual in a city's shifting set-up:

> The first of December I went to the Charities near me, but they said, "Don't wait here we'll mail it to you." I went back and waited a week and they didn't send me anything. Then I went back again and they said it would come out. Then I went to the headquarters of the Charities and asked why they wouldn't take care of me. They made a note of me and said they'd find out. Then next day I went back and they said they'd take care of me but I didn't get nothing, and then I went back again before New Year's. They wrote up my conversations but you can't just live on that. They said they was going to transfer me to the United Charities because my daughter was going to have a baby, but that child is born now and over a month old and I wasn't asking for no help for her cause her aunt's taking care of her.

So does the pressure of our under-staffed, hurried relief work confuse and bear down on the individual. And our rentless households show what happens to people whom we are thus trying to no more than keep from going hungry.

IN arguments against federal aid for the unemployed the words local responsibility appear often and have a convincing ring. Unfortunately the words are used with more earnestness in combating federal aid than in facing just how adequately the community itself is meeting that local responsibility. Surely no city which does not consider rent as a definite part of its local relief program can fairly claim that its relief needs are being met. We may well question the right any community has to say that it is taking care of its own, when what it means by care is little more than the payment of a grocery order. We may be sure that those who have lived under the fear of the constable and the sheriff for these past years have no such conviction.

What we have done and left undone in this matter of rents exhibits tangibly the weaknesses of our emergency relief when considered as a protection to wage-earners against the workings of the business cycle. The hit-and-miss methods of the American dole stand out sharply against the background of mass unemployment, but even in good times our American way is haphazard and demoralizing and no alternative to the European systems based on unemployment insurance. They do not wait for the man to lose his job for funds to be raised. They begin with human needs and set up a prearranged scheme of protection which fortifies both the family and the community. The wage-earner and his household can count on some measure of income into the out-of-work period. This means something to the unemployed, to the landlord, to the grocer, to the community all along the line.

State and national commissions are delving into the problem of working out systems of reserves which will cover some of the hazards of unemployment as a charge on industry. They will be faced again and again with the very human question whether after all modern America can give its people any assurance of a roof over their heads.

The May issue of Survey Graphic will be the annual Book Number, edited by Leon Whipple.

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Piecéd Are the Bless-Makers

By JOHN PALMER GAVIT

ABOUT the easiest, surest and most expeditious way for us to get into not one but probably a bunch of wars—not alone with Japan but quite as likely with other nations—would be for the United States to play a lone hand in the economic boycott business. The demands on the part of professed peace-lovers that we should do so constitute one of the queerest and most discouraging symptoms of the crazy situation in the world caused largely by our so-called policy of isolation and our long-continued sabotage of all efforts to unite the world for its own protection. We have had altogether too much town-pump, cracker-barrel wisdom, too many happy thoughts, in our international relations. However it may have been in the long past, no longer is any nation on earth powerful enough to get away alone with an economic boycott against any other of man's size. Even if we could beat down direct resistance we should inevitably get into collateral troubles beyond foresight. As in the jingle of my boyhood:

I drew my bow to shoot a crow,
And—hit a cat in the window!

Once during my social-settlement residence I intervened to save a woman from being beaten, possibly murdered, by her drunken husband; and then—the two of them together threw me down the tenement-house stairs. I had saved her, but—she had to go on living with *him!*

It is not a lone-hand boycott which is appealed for in the petition to the President and Congress, signed by Newton D. Baker, President Lowell of Harvard and a host of others in colleges and elsewhere. Rightly assuming that only a world-boycott against Japan or any other international breaker of the peace could be other than mischievous as well as futile, they ask, so far as words go, that the United States shall definitely signify in advance that it will concur in any economic measures which the League of Nations may take to restore peace in the Far East. They appear to take it for granted that the rest of the world will thereupon undertake to coerce Japan.

> Will the United States [they cry] refuse to sever commercial relations, and thereby prevent almost all the rest of the world from bringing to bear economic pressure which will certainly stop the present bloodshed; or will it act in harmony with other nations to stop it?

"Economic pressure . . . in harmony . . . will certainly stop the present bloodshed." Doubtless it would. But economic pressure—by whom? The catch is in the phrase "in harmony." No group of nations without the United States, or with the United States if one single other important nation were not included, could or would dare attempt to enforce, save perhaps upon home soil and even there ineffectively and disastrously chiefly to home people and industry, an economic boycott against any first-class power. Such an incomplete endeavor would be futile without an adequately armed blockade, and any but a united blockade against Japan would be like trying to stop two-way traffic in a hornet's nest with your thumb.

FOLLOWING the Baker-Lowell proposal, and like it assuming "in harmony," is one issued by a Committee on Economic Sanctions, headed by President Butler of Columbia University and based upon exhaustive research financed by the Twentieth Century Fund (founded by Edward A. Filene). To that I shall devote some attention hereinafter; just now, as throwing light upon the ominous possibilities of the boycott project in general I quote from a hitherto unpublished letter by Evans Clark, secretary of the Twentieth Century Fund, who directed the Committee's research. Mr. Clark has reference to a boycott less than universal; particularly one in which the United States failed to participate; but what he says applies quite as well to one with the United States in and some other great power out:

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Members of the League of Nations are pledged by Article XVI of the Covenant to cease all intercourse with a nation that violates its terms, and furthermore *to prevent all trade between the offending nation and nations which are not members of the League.* This means that Great Britain, France and other League nations may be forced by circumstances into serious consideration of a blockade of the nation adjudged to have violated the Covenant.

Should such action eventually be taken against Japan, vessels of the United States—which is not a League member—carrying silk from, or cotton to, that country would be stopped by the blockading fleets, or fired upon if they refused to stop. The complications that would ensue may be imagined. The only alternative for the United States would be to acquiesce in the blockade. But forced acquiescence would be intolerable to the American public and provocative of extreme resentment in Japan.

Any nation not participating in the embargo could and doubtless would become the transmitter and way-station for all the materials, including credit, forbidden and withheld by others; just as the neutral nations were constantly accused of doing for Germany during the Great War. It could be dealt with only by strict blockade and . . . another world war? This cat has a very long tail.

So it all comes back at last to the fundamental fact that there can and will be no boycott less than universal. Economic pressure by a united world—that is altogether another matter. Neither Japan nor any other nation—not even snooty Soviet Russia—is powerful enough or self-satisfied enough to resist or ignore the indignation of its neighbors expressed en masse, be that expression physical, economic or merely "moral." The trouble is that there is no united world. We ourselves are not joined in or with the only means of expressing such union that does exist. We are trying to play a lone hand and it gets us nowhere; it can't be done; we are the principal obstruction in the way of the rest of the world getting anywhere.

THERE are three ways by which one nation may enforce, or attempt to enforce, upon another its views as to how that other should behave. First, the old primitive way, of bald war; proving your cause just as against the other fellow by "knocking his block off." A second, little differing essentially, is by blockade, another name for starvation; by armed force closing his ports and borders so far as possible; incidentally shooting up traffic refusing to stop. This is siege, calculated to discourage resistance by shutting off food and other supplies. The third way is by pseudo-peaceful "non-intercourse," a very vague and ill-defined affair. It may mean only withdrawing diplomatic representatives—"no longer speaking to the fellow"—or it may go on to the closing of consular offices, forbidding loans or extension of any form of credit, prohibiting commerce and communication between individuals—and so on in the direction of actual blockade, twin-brother of war. There are many variants and degrees of all these stages and expressions of hostility, but all of them in the last analysis intend deprivation and suffering on the part of just and unjust indiscriminately. And all of them foment and feed upon the mass-hatreds and resentments that actuate war.

Sometimes the situation is called peace while actually it is war. We ourselves were technically at peace with a political entity called Nicaragua while shooting and bombing its people, using our own judgment as to which of them to call "bandits"—just as the Japanese have been doing in Manchuria. Right now in the Orient, neither Japan nor China has formally declared war, there has been no attempt at blockade; up to this writing diplomatic intercourse between them continues, although thousands of persons on both sides have been killed and countless others maimed, including noncombatants, men, women and children. And, be it noted carefully, a primary cause of all this was a boycott, a "peaceful" boycott, against Japan, by the Chinese *on their own soil.* No blockade, no war—just "economic pressure." There could be no better illustration of how the Japanese react to a boycott or what that "peaceful" procedure can precipitate.

We are at an impasse. We cannot ourselves institute a boycott in the interest of peace without heading straight for war. We dare not lead the demand for one without assurance of general compliance, and that assurance is still lacking. We could not stay out of one declared by the League of Nations, because as a non-member we should stand by express definition directly within the prescribed zone of fire and find ourselves in the ghastly position of fighting the peace-makers. The League dare not institute a boycott without us. Hence the demand of the Lowell group that we pledge co-operation in advance.

THE genius of the Twentieth Century Fund proposal appears in several aspects of it; particularly in the fact that it waives the question of cooperation with the League as such; calling for action by the signers of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris in their capacity as such—thus bringing in both the United States and Russia which are signatories thereof but not members of the League. It sidesteps the obligations of League members to unite in any blockade. Assuming unanimity, it presupposes that blockade would be unnecessary, suppressing intercourse being then an affair of a police nature within each country. Outflow would be stopped at the source. The intent on the whole is to implement the Kellogg Pact, to give it the "teeth" without which it remains a set of pious platitudes.

The Butler Committee is of uncommonly appropriate membership, consisting largely of men familiar with world economics and international intercourse generally: such as Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law at Columbia University; Alanson B. Houghton, former ambassador to Great Britain, previously ambassador to Germany; Lucius R. Eastman, American member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations; John Foster Dulles, who was counsel to the American peace commission; Edward R. Hurley, formerly chairman of the United States Shipping Board and of the Federal Trade Commission; Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The following excerpts from the Butler Committee's report exhibit the essentials for its project:

The Pact of Paris, which is sometimes referred to as the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, pledges some sixty nations of the world to renounce war as an instrument of public policy. . . . Expressly stipulates that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin . . . shall never be sought except by pacific means. This solemn and epoch-marking engagement puts an end to international war forever, provided each one of the governments signatory thereto keeps its word. . . . The committee is of opinion that the time has now fully come for the powers signatory to the Pact of Paris to declare . . . what will be their policy. . . . A clear and definite violation of the pledges given in the Pact of Paris may easily lead to another world-wide armed conflict, this time finally and fatally disastrous in its effects.

The committee accordingly suggests that the signatories of the Pact of Paris should enter into an appropriate protocol or agreement supplemental to that Pact whereby they will engage themselves, in the event of hostilities, actual or threatened, promptly to consult together with a view to determine upon measures of non-intercourse which would be appropriate to prevent a threatened breach of the Pact, or if it could not be prevented, to end hostilities and to restore the status existing prior to the breach.

Among the measures of non-intercourse which would be applied would be:

(1) A cessation of any shipment of arms and munitions or other absolute contraband.

(2) Such further economic sanctions and concerted measures, short of the use of force, as may be determined to be appropriate and practical under the circumstances in any given case.

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And here is the concrete proposal:

In order to give an international basis for consultation and possible action along the foregoing lines, *it is recommended that the government of the United States, as an initiator of the Pact of Paris, call a conference of the signatories of that Pact with a view to their adherence to a special protocol or treaty which shall provide for such consultation and action as are here suggested.*

In a statement accompanying the report, Evans Clark emphasizes the difference between such action supplementary to the Paris Pact and commitment under the League Covenant; further assuming a reflex influence upon disarmament:

The greatest single obstacle to a substantial reduction of armaments at the present time is the conviction on the part of certain nations that they must first obtain security against invasion. An international agreement under the Pact of Paris looking toward the joint application . . . of measures of non-intercourse against an offending nation might go a long way toward creating that security.

These findings and recommendations are buttressed by and ensue from an elaborate study, set forth in reports by Frederick G. Tryon, of the Brookings Institution; John B. Whitton, associate professor of international law at Princeton University; Miroslas Gonsiorowski, professor at the Institute of Advanced International Studies at Paris; H. Parker Willis, professor of finance at Columbia University; Dr. O. E. Baker, Edwin C. Eckel, Friederich Sohn, A. H. Redfield and I. W. Frey. The reports will be published soon in a considerable volume, inquiries regarding which should be addressed to the Twentieth Century Fund, 11 West 42 Street, New York City.

The great value of this volume will consist not so much in the arguments favoring the course recommended by the committee as in the exhaustive display of the elements of the problems involved. Whitton and Gonsiorowski discuss the diplomatic and political aspects; Eckel, Tryon, Redfield and Frey (Tryon presiding) elaborate the economic. Willis's paper is devoted to credit embargoes; Baker and Sohn discuss food embargoes with special reference to the food dependency of Japan and Italy and the question of the self-sufficiency of Germany in that regard.

One of the things stressed is the fact that things are very different from their pre-war state. "One must not forget," says the essay on political aspects, "that in contrast with pre-war conditions there exists international machinery to deal with conflicts and able to clarify the whole issue." Before the War there was no technique whatever, even in theory, for international conference about a situation threatening war; much less any recognized procedure of neighborly interference, investigation, appraisal of merits, identification of aggressor, to say nothing of restraining him. Bad as things are, we have come a long way and set new standards. Another thing that is different—not everybody, the war-monger in particular, realizes it;—that is, that it is no longer possible to localize a war, or regard it as "nobody else's business." And there is no longer such a thing as neutrality:

Under present conditions it is no longer possible to consider the cause of both belligerents as "just," and to adopt toward both parties an equally friendly attitude. The growing consciousness of international solidarity and the universal condemnation of war, make it incumbent upon non-participant states to aid the attacked country and to discriminate against the aggressor.

DIFFICULTY of determining who is the aggressor is an outstanding obstruction. The Geneva protocol of 1924 provided an automatic formula for identification; but alas it never got into effect. So across the road toward agreement as to merits and cooperation as to measures, lies the possible difference of opinion as to who *is* the aggressor, against whom are the economic sanctions to be applied? Suppose that Great Britain blames Japan, France blames China, and the United States wishes somebody—the League of Nations perhaps—would knock their two heads together; as a man I knew used to thrash both of his quarreling boys "and so be sure to lick the right one." Hence, nothing done; everybody running round, stepping on each other's feet. And the world ablaze again.

The economic study, while highly technical, awakens fresh realization of the intricacy of the question. Casually one thinks of shutting off arms and munitions—of course!—raw materials for same; loans and credit for the purchase of such; yes, and food. But nowadays everything, even a cargo of nails, may be grist for the mill of war. One might amplify Poor Richard's familiar saying into this:

For lack of a nail the shoe was lost; for lack of a shoe the horse was lost; for lack of a horse the rider was lost. . . . For lack of the rider the battle, the war, the country!

Anyhow, the most superficial study of these research reports augments appreciation of the terrific power lying in a boycott of any country by the rest of the world. It would be irresistible. Says the economic report:

All the efforts should be directed toward making it clear to even the meanest political intelligence that the effects of non-intercourse, in this stage of world-progress, are too crushing to be lightly balanced against the possible profits of aggression. And that clear viewpoint would undoubtedly be reached if it came to be generally accepted, as urged before the League of Nations by Braga of Brazil, that the world of nations would not regard as valid any peace treaty involving territorial gains, war indemnities, or special economic advantages to the victor.

The Butler Committee has its feet on solid ground. The League itself has adopted the Pact of Paris as "one of the cornerstones of the peace organization of the world," and urged upon its members the policy, already declared by Secretary Stimson, "not to recognize any situation, treaty or agreement" brought about by force. Without rattling a sword, or even an economic boycott, a *united world* could, as it were by passive resistance, make the gamble of aggression too precarious for serious contemplation. A united world. . . .

But—and a dire "but" it is—all this stands weak-kneed before the dread of American refusal to play; before the American delusion of self-sufficiency, before "the fear," as the Whitton-Gonsiorowski report puts it, "that the United States can impair the system of security established by international agreements to which it is not a party."

ARISTIDE BRIAND, perhaps the greatest apostle of international good will in our time, passes from the visible stage in the midst of all this. "Heart attack" is right—the old man was sorrowing immeasurably over the ineffectiveness of the measures to which he has given all of himself. His work has not failed; it will live after him. His gallant spirit still moves upon the face of the raging waters. He had his own opinion of the defection of this country. Because it is almost precisely what he said to me several years ago in Geneva, I quote from a pseudonymous letter published in The New York Times these words attributed to him:

You Americans are right in thinking that in joining with the other great powers to curb the curse of war you are running into some danger. I have never disputed that. There is danger that you would have to help put out the fire. . . . But what is that peril alongside of the peril you run by crippling the international effort by your isolation? In the World War you spent untold treasure and sent two million men to fight in Europe. That is something you could not risk doing in cooperating with the other nations who wish peace.

The neutrality of the United States in the world is an exploded fiction. All the King's horses and all the King's men cannot restore it. Moreover, by participating in the pious professions of the Pact of Paris we abolished it ourselves. Any signer of that apparently innocuous document who resorts to "war as an instrument of public policy" *ipso facto* violates a treaty with the United States. Japan has done so.

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Letters & Life

In which books, plays, and people are discussed

Edited by LEON WHIPPLE

Tracts for the Revolution

MAN AND TECHNICS, *by Oswald Spengler. Knopf. 104 pp. Price $2 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
WORLD CHAOS, *by William McDougall. Covici-Friede. 117 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*
HOLY PRAYERS IN A HORSE'S EAR, *by Kathleen Tamagawa. Long & Smith. 264 pp. Price $3 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE spirit of our age is the sense that man can design life. What is a five-year plan but economic design? birth control but a population design? the League of Nations but a social design? The hour of consciousness has struck. The burden of consciousness explains the distraught soul of man. This god-like ambition was born out of our half-mastery of Nature through mathematics, physical science, and machines. We gathered knowledge and made tools that stole vast powers from Nature for our health, comfort, and leisure. Now, says Spengler, our Faustian civilization is builded on machines and like a machine: men have become machines: our minds, even our spirits, have become machine-like. William McDougall declares that our mad adoration of the physical sciences and mathematical reason has made the whole structure of society top-heavy and lop-sided so that our only salvation is in the swift and intense study of the social sciences so that man may be restored to his sovereign place in life, and all our plans be saved from chaos by wisdom drawn from anthropology, biology, social psychology—in short by the new humanism.

There is a revolution on foot . . . against the intellect. The battalions are forming, their banners bearing strange devices like Life and Soul. We can test our revolutionary spirit by our little rebellious discontents with things. I have a slight surfeit of agendas; the word "committee" gives me a mild internal tumult; I distrust these neat charts of organization that look like trees but represent no tree-like principle of life; I suspect that our a, b, c programs miss the point; I feel that measures of quantity are not standards of quality. Do you share this weariness of clicking wheels, without and within? Are we all too brain-minded?

Spengler says that this Civilization that is no longer a Culture is "weary of that mature and autumnal product, technical intellectuality . . . a sort of pacifism in the battle with Nature is spreading. The flight of the born leader from the machine is beginning." McDougall examines the plea of the English bishop that science take a holiday for fifty years while men catch up, but concludes that the momentum of our complex social machine is so terrific that we dare not stop if we want to. The vast forces of machines, transportation, health, and philanthropy conflict so basically with the old brutal evolution by trial and error, natural survival, and laissez-faire that if we abandon the conscious processes by which huge populations are supported and ruled, the world will fall into chaos.

The only hope is to go on with more social science and a less mechanic social science. He pleads for the endowment of such research by university and foundation. His book is brave and luminous and destructive of complacency. Its temper shows in his tilt against our alleged economics that can neither predict before the crisis nor explain afterwards. He quotes Arnold Toynbee: "But the economist has to deal with facts which are obscured by human passions and interests." And adds: "Toynbee should have said rather that the essential economic facts are human passions and interests. The economist constantly speaks as though there were a realm of facts and laws which he might reduce to order, if only there were no human passions and interests." This is the new mood of social science, the new humanism, and a rallying-cry against intellectual illusion.

Spengler has no such hope. We are doomed to chaos by inward spiritual necessities. "There is no question of prudent retreat or wise renunciation. Only dreamers believe there is a way out. Optimism is cowardice." The role of such absolute pessimism in a revolution is very important. Rebels are made by despair. The Bogey-Man of Munich tells us the worst, and his great gifts as prophet, poet, iconoclast, and German give his words a kind of deafening boom. "So," we say, "That's the worst. That's 100 per cent. Well, where do we go from here?" It would be just like Faustian Man, assigned by Spengler to die without hope, like a Roman stoic and a German aristocrat, to get bored with the job and nonchalantly ask Fellow-Stoic Spengler for a light for his cigarette to pass the time of night till doom struck. The light might show him a crevice in the blank wall and presently he'd be puttering in his fool way, and find *the way out*. Yes, the revolution needs Spengler.

IT needs him more as poet than as historian and anthropologist apparently, for this digest of his thought, very short, very easy in contrast to his Decline of the West, very eloquent, is not convincing in its account of the genesis of the Machine Age. Man is a beast of prey that must wrest life from Nature. We secured our hand and the tool to use by a kind of catastrophic mutation, not evolution, for Iconoclast Spengler truckles not to evolution, being by urge the first great Devolutionist. By cooperation in work, we developed language, and so collective enterprises.

Thus began the rift between the language-mental-collective enterprise, and the doing hand and single soul. Driven by an unassuagable will-to-power against Nature that sought superiority far beyond the limits of bodily power, man slowly sacrificed his individual freedom to the collective enterprise. Democracy say, in which as statistics we obey agenda! "The enterprise in the mind requires a firmer and firmer hold on the life of the soul. Man has become the slave of his thought."

This technical thought must have its actualization, sensible or senseless, to wit, the machine, spiritual and intellectual, but no vital necessity. There develop an esoteric class of machine-creators, thrilled by their prey (Property), and another of mass-men or "hands" who cannot comprehend the nature or values of the creators. Now the weary creators are abandoning their machines; the "hands" are rebelling against their sterile and monotonous task; the colored races, having learned

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about machines because of our own treason to technics, are plotting to swamp us by using the machines for their own fell purposes. And since we cannot stop our will to mechanism and intellectual power, we plunge to ruin.

That is grand poetical myth-making, here unbuttressed by any real evidence. But the final picture has elements enough of truth to demand attention. The points to remember are that the very flight of talent and revolt of "hands" constitute the revolution. We face not ruin but change, and at worst a kind of Dark Age of transition, and the burden of conscious plan for human people. The desire to live and get comfort will keep us from junking the useful parts of the machine though we may from pure revolt try to arrange for them an inconspicuous and automatic role. That revolution is on foot.

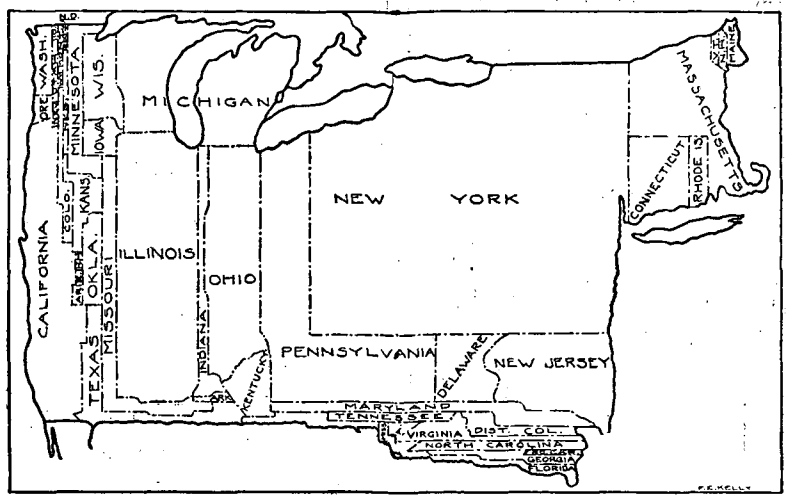
HOLY Prayers in a Horse's Ear is a footnote to brain-mindedness, put here I confess as a paradox, even antidote, with the hope that it will reveal the raw matter of planless life from which we seek to make a plan, and underscore the singular importance of life as living, not intellect. It is the life pattern for forty years of Kathleen Tamagawa, hybrid, born in Chicago of a Japanese gentleman of good family who ran off to Milwaukee to marry an Irish lady of good standing. It is a human document, not a political one, though at the moment it gains added interest by revealing in one person how East and West never meet. In Chicago she was "the little Japanese doll" and in Japan called "Ijin-san!" meaning foreigner. She is not a legal person anywhere in the world. Her book begins: "Trying to write about one's life is like grabbing at a whirling circle. . . . Whichever way I turn I get nowhere."

So the book is not autobiography; the events are not very dramatic or important; but the pages are so human, vivid, gay, life-like, inconsequent, and moving that they are more fascinating than any I have read in a blue moon. Here stumbles a real person: she knows that life is made up of little sad-funny day by day trivia that in memory make up the I.

When one marries an American in a Japanese village so remote that his white collar does not arrive so one does not wear the bridal-dress, long-planned—that is pathos of self to be recalled for life. When one has a baby in America, and from Irish pride and Japanese reserve, never utters a cry, so that the doctor declares for the first time in his career he admits a painless birth—that ironic moment is one's unique possession. When on a trade council trip, everyone gets Peiping throat (even the dust in China is insanitary) and Mr. Morrison dies, Kathleen Tamagawa learns something. The letters on the Japanese earthquake of 1923 she received are remarkable documents, but for this woman they mean that her brave mother, with a "flair" for things, comes home to America and never sees again her Japanese husband who has refused to become head of his family, but lives quietly in a small boarding-house, alone. That is tragedy but not drama, such as we all endure. Indeed, beneath all these vivid etchings that you must read to savor is tragedy, bewilderment and the queer feeling that life is prayers in a horse's ear.

The very pictures are snapshots and utter those secret revelations of time passing, destinies interweaving, faces being carved, that we get from family albums. The story is the album of one soul, and told with the courage and honesty that raise the tale into something universal, noble and full of meaning. From such facts of the single and simple life the new humanism must begin its planning. Otherwise we shall be muttering new prayers in a horse's ear.

LEON WHIPPLE



Distortion map of the United States. Each state is distorted according to the amount of income tax it pays. An outstanding feature of The Abolition of Poverty in which Harrison E. Fryberger sets forth his plan based on his long experience as a corporation lawyer. It is dedicated to "the masses of the American people" who "are not receiving your share of our national wealth and income." (Advance Publishing Company, 151 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.)

Revolutionary Symbol

LIVING MY LIVE, *by Emma Goldman. Knopf. 1000 pp. 2 vols. Price $7.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

IN my judgment this life story is a rare and dynamic document, vivid and nakedly honest, that reveals at once a great personality and the unsuspected force and drama of the struggle for freedom among the working-class. To most social workers and reformers a life like Emma Goldman's must seem remote from their interests and methods. But kinship is there. Nobody with a concern for social justice can read these pages packed tight with thirty-odd years of passionate struggle without a sense of identity with her revolt and her faith in freedom. Her resistance to exploitation, to the violence of government; her burning championship of strikers and revolutionists; her campaigns for free speech and birth control; her uncompromising selflessness and independence—all awake in us responses which are the common property of spirits with a touch of social passion.

Her anarchist philosophy of a classless and stateless freedom fitted a nature early made rebellious by tyranny in her native Russia, by a hard father, and by bitter experiences as an immigrant worker in America. A strong will, maternal feeling balked by sterility, and comradeship with men revolutionists as men and lovers drove her to a ceaseless and restless activity, fired fresh by every injustice around her. She symbolized in the United States, as no other radical of her generation, the extremist indictment of our civilization. Living from hand to mouth in precarious occupations, she was hated and feared and vilified. Her story of those years opens up a whole unknown world, the struggle of the foreign-born workers in their revolutionary movements.

Emma Goldman scorned the social workers and reformers. She knew them and she passed them up as servants of the propertied class. But among them she had many friends and admirers, attracted especially in her latter years by her fight for birth control, for free speech and against the war. And among artists and literary people her lectures on revolutionary drama and on Russian literature enlisted an appreciative following.

Her story closes with her deportation back to her native Russia after her prison term for opposing the war, and paints the new Russia of the Soviets as she saw it—first bright with hope, then dark with disillusionment over its cruelties and tyranny. Exiled again, hopeless of working under any government, she has found refuge in France, where she lives at

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sixty-three, still restless in spirit, chafing under inactivity.

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You will have to do the analyzing of motive and conduct, which I always felt Emma Goldman herself ignored or subordinated. She behaved as if some superior force were driving her. And she writes like that. But revolutionary emotions are not ordinarily subject to check or examination by mere intellect.

For an understanding of a period in American life seen through the eyes of one of its most significant interpreters, this book stands alone. Lincoln Steffens covered the same years; they might as well have been different ages or in different worlds. But more important, no social worker or reformer can afford, for the inspiration of spirit it brings, to miss this almost first-hand contact with one of the most passionate and challenging personalities of our time.

American Civil Liberties Union Roger Baldwin

New York's No Model

THE BUILDING OF THE CITY, *by Thomas Adams, assisted by Harold M. Lewis and Lawrence M. Orton. Plan Volume II, The Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. 600 pp. 356 illustrations, 90 maps and diagrams. With Volume I (The Graphic Plan), $25 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE "city" with whose planning and building this imposing volume is concerned is an area of 5528 square miles comprising the metropolis and some hundreds of adjacent governmental units in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with a combined population in 1930 of 11,457,949. The book's publication marks both an end and a beginning. It serves as a terminal milestone in the ten-year task of regional planning liberally financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, and as a stepping stone from which the Regional Plan Association will move forward in its organized effort to make the Plan an effective instrument in guiding the growth of the Region.

The volume is divided into three main parts: Part I, the Making of the City, discusses city building in a democracy; civic art in relation to street planning; architecture; work and living conditions; beauty and reality in civic art; and individuality of communities. Part II, Guidance of Building, has sections on planning land for buildings; zoning principles and proposals; houses and housing neighborhoods; improvement of terminal facilities; and fitting streets to the buildings. Part III, Opportunities in Rebuilding, covers opportunities in downtown and midtown Manhattan; in upper Manhattan and the Bronx; in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island; in Metropolitan New Jersey; and in the environs. The wealth of beautiful illustrations includes maps and plates in color, airplane views, photographs, diagrams and reproductions of architects' drawings.

Most of the standards suggested as to land coverage and restriction of building heights, and as to minimum requirements for park and playground areas, would if adopted represent forward steps in the New York Region; but many of them, in the opinion of the present reviewer, are below the desirable aspirations of other regions whose lesser sins of overcrowding make spacious salvation more readily attainable.

Attempts to improve not only on what the New York Region has done, but on what its planners hope it may do, would do no violence to the philosophy of The Building of the City. This rejects the optimistic assumptions (1) that economic pressure and the working of natural law will accomplish most of

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what is necessary in regard to distribution of buildings and population, and (2) that the evils of congestion are overrated and hence that we should plan to facilitate more concentration; while a third assumption is accepted—"that conditions will continue as they are, except to the extent and degree that they are changed by conscious effort, and that this effort should be directed towards obtaining better balance in the distribution of building bulks, industry and population." Of fundamental importance in this connection is the statement: "It is a fallacy to assume that high prices or assessed values of land, based on overcrowded building and unhealthful conditions, are sound or desirable."

To official and civic bodies concerned with the future development and welfare of the New York Region prompt purchase of this monumental work is strongly recommended. For similar bodies in other regions and also for city planners and social welfare workers generally, the book has great value; more than half of its text is devoted to statements of planning principles and ideals of widespread application. But for all beyond the shadows of New York's skyscrapers, one sentence from the final chapter of the book might well be inscribed in red ink on the fly-leaf:

"Men say New York is a warning rather than an example and then proceed to make it an example."

Editor, The American City HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM

Physician and Personality

LIVES IN THE MAKING, *by Henry Neumann. Appleton. 369 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

DR. NEUMANN has not written this book to inform ignorant readers as to modern discoveries about child and adult psychology. He takes for granted that you have picked up the current amount of knowledge but that this knowledge is in the current condition of vagueness and incoherence. He seeks to help you make sense of it, to show you which elements are worth holding fast to, and which would be better used as condiments rather than as ingredients. Here are some of the chapter headings: Better Homes, Homemaking and Sex, Community Help, Work in the Present and Future, Social Spirit, Religion. The heading of Where Psychology Can Help presents chapters on Mental Hygiene Prescribes, Individual Differences, Making Nature an Ally.

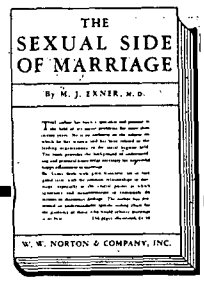
This last might be the motto for the book. He refuses to exaggerate the efficacy of the "new" psychological methods of untying twists in personalities. He actually heightens your faith in them because unlike many enthusiastic psychoanalysts, he does not seem to tell you that two and two in a little boy's personality if only added together by an analyst of real skill can be made to total up to considerably more than four.

In Part 3 he considers what schools can do, and teachers must be comforted by his generous sympathy and appreciation of their difficulties. I was stirred by his fairness to our hard-working public-school teachers usually ignored by advanced writers on education, and I registered a heart-felt "amen" when I read his italicized statement, "Until every child in this country gets an education as excellent as the best provided now in our best experimental schools, let us not boast of our democratic education."

The chapter on Measuring Results has some excellent information and excellent good sense about tests and charts. There are crisp, pointed anecdotes and a wealth of fine quotations. A wise book, a modern one, a well-balanced one. Yet with none of the clamminess that often attends moderation and good sense.

If ever there was a calming, cooling, curative hand laid on a fevered and anxious brow, it is Dr. Neumann's on the brow of the modern educator, whether in or out of a classroom. And when I say educator I mean, don't I, almost every adult with a fair sense of his responsibilities towards the younger generation? Even if your children are now grown up, or if you never had any, even if you never taught or had any teachers in the family, even if you never so much as lived on the same street with a schoolhouse, you cannot escape from your responsibility to do the right thing by the younger generation in the shape of having the right opinion about them. And as a help to obtaining the right (*Continued on page* 52)

The One Book on Sex-Social Problems



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MEDICINE AND HEALTH: **Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner of New York City, writes in *The Survey*:** "A simple, direct, objective story of the troubles of the married together with plain and practical instruction for their prevention."

PSYCHOLOGY: **Dr. Knight Dunlap, Professor of Experimental Psychology, The Johns Hopkins University:** "The book may be usefully placed in the hands of all persons who have reached the marriageable age, and it is hoped that it will have a wide circulation among young women who are approaching marriage."

EDUCATION: **Mr. Abel Gregg, National Council of the Y. M. C. A.:** "A finely posed presentation of the facts and factors which enter into unsuccessful and successful marriage."

The author has been a specialist and pioneer in sex-social problems for more than twenty years and is related to the leading organizations in the social hygiene field. ***Table of Contents:*** **1. Sex in Life. 2. The Sex Mechanism. 3. Sex Differences. 4. Sex Factors in Maladjustments. 5. Other Factors in Maladjustments. 6. Factors in Ideal Marriage. 7. The Family.**

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THE COLLEGE AND SOCIETY

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ERNEST HATCH WILKINS, Ph.D.

President of Oberlin College

THIS volume presents a novel and interesting plan for the higher education of those students who do not intend to enter a profession, and who, for this reason, find the existing four-year college course unsuited to their needs. It proposes the creation of a new type of college, the General College, offering a three-year course which will train its students to live with intelligence and good will in the five fields of social living: home life, the field of earning, citizenship, leisure, and the field of philosophy and religion. The establishment of such General Colleges would allow the four-year college to be more exacting in its admission requirements and to restrict its student body more nearly to a group with professional aims. An additional recommendation is the development of a fifth year of work following the senior year of the four-year college and leading to a master's degree.

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(*Continued from page* 51) perspective on the problems of growing up and forming character, you can't do better than to read and ponder this wise, genial volume. As for those who really at first hand as parents or teachers are struggling to understand and intelligently to train an actual flesh-and-blood young generation, they will feel, as on the advent of the good physician, as soon as they plunge into this book by a magnetic physician of personalities, that they and their young charges have a much better chance of reasonable success in life than they have been led to believe by alarmists.

Arlington, Vt. DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

Making Minds in Russia

NEW MINDS: NEW MEN? *by Thomas Woody. Macmillan. 528 pp. Price $4 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE study of the Soviet citizen in the making is both hazardous and fascinating. Professor Woody has been venturesome enough to record his valuable observations of Soviet youth, gained during extensive travels and visits to various institutions in the Union. Yet he is not unaware of the peril of passing final judgment on things in flux, hence his conclusions are tentative and cautious. There is enough factual material in the volume to suggest tomes of comment and conjecture. The author quotes letters written by children and youths of different nationalities, which give us a direct notion of the attitudes and reactions of Russia's future citizenry. These letters and similar documents are invaluable as an authentic barometer of changing psychology. One thing is definite: the young Russian thinks and feels no longer selfishly and parochially, but socially and nationally, indeed—internationally.

How the adults are effecting this changing psychology is shown in the chapters on various phases of education and organization. The author surveys, for example, the field of literature for children, with copious samples in verse. I do not know of any other country where the finest poets and painters are cooperating so effectively in producing children's literature as in the Soviet Union. Fairies and supernatural miracles are eliminated, yet the authors manage to depict the actual world and natural phenomena in a way to hold spellbound not only youngsters, but such seasoned readers as the reviewer.

To be sure there is propaganda in the efforts of the authorities to create a desirable citizenry. From the tender age of the Oktyabryata (Octobrists), through the Pioneers and Young Communists, the pupils are imbued with collectivist tendencies, with loyalty for world toilers and with hatred for world exploiters. This propaganda is not veiled or sugar-coated. Since Soviet pedagogy is determined on encouraging the child's critical faculty, one may expect the new citizen to be in a position to select and to reject with an independent mind.

ALEXANDER KAUN

University of California

The Puzzle of Economics

MODERN ECONOMIC SOCIETY, *by Sumner H. Slichter. Holt. 909 pp. Price $5 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

AN economist who sets out to write a book to give students a genuine grasp of economic society in the United States and to suggest ideas as to what ought to be done about it, has an unenviable task. He is debarred from giving them a nicely rounded, systematic treatment because we do not have a system, but a haphazard aggregation characterized fully as much by discord and confusion as by ruling principles. It is a society in transition: some would say, in decay. If he has a realistic sense of what goes on, a broad range of fairly accurate information and a well developed critical faculty—characteristics possessed to a high degree by Mr. Slichter—he cannot rely on the old exposition of neatly interlocking theories which start by taking for granted certain assumptions about human motives and institutions, since these assumptions are largely untrue.

He may, as some economists have done, begin with an outline of the traditional theory and then show in what respects this theory is inapplicable. In that case his treatment has the disadvantage of a negative and qualifying attack, inevitably

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biased by the group of conceptions which it takes as a starting point. Or he may largely ignore that theory and proceed to describe our actual institutions and habits. In that case it is difficult to arrange the material with any unity and coherence at all; the consequence is that economists with this point of view usually do not attempt to describe economic society as a whole but concentrate on descriptions of or statistical researches into certain parts or phases of it. Mr. Slichter's method is closer to the first of these two, than to the second. Yet he makes a heroic attempt not to give undue concessions to the more unrealistic "principles" of formal economic theory, but rather to bring together the conceptions and discoveries of the institutional and statistical economists into a single picture.

The plan of the book is logical enough. After an introduction which sets straight a few ideas about economic control and defines fundamental concepts, comes Part II, which describes some of the basic characteristics of the existing economy —private enterprise, capitalistic organization, machine production, specialization, big business, labor organizations, speculative production and the role of credit. Part III tells in more detail how these things operate, with particular reference to the determination of prices, costs, wages and profits, and with treatment of such subjects as the business cycle and public regulation. Part IV reviews and assesses a number of suggestions for improvement.

The result is, on the whole, about the most illuminating and helpful single-volume work of the kind that I have seen. Certainly a person who was not familiar with the technical literature of American economics would gain from this book a more full-bodied sense of what really goes on than he could from any other reading of like compass. And the absurdly inaccurate impressions that he had received from discussion of economic subjects in the daily press and the popular magazines would be in large degree corrected.

Nevertheless, as a guide to action the book suffers from the circumstances which surrounded its formation. The recommendations in Part IV appear to be rather miscellaneous and without much organic inter-relationship. The impression is left that what we have to do is to perform a lot of *ad hoc* tinkering here, there and elsewhere, and that while the results of this tinkering may be helpful, not too much is to be expected from it. This is indeed a natural conclusion to draw from a close inspection of the varied and incongruous parts of our economic life, especially if one assumes that the forces and ideas on which we must rely for improvement are the same forces and ideas which have produced what we already have. If, however, there is beginning a historic change in our social and economic concepts, the case may be different. We may, for instance, become convinced that the central trouble is that our economy is not systematic and organic, and there may be a crystallization of will to create an organic social economy, sufficiently powerful to break through the crust of habit and the resistance of particular interest. In that case what will happen cannot be predicted on the basis of an analysis of how modern economic society now behaves.

GEORGE SOULE

New York City

Voice of the Proletariat

MAXIM GORKY AND HIS RUSSIA, *by Alexander Kaun. Cape and Smith. 620 pp. Price $5 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

THE significance of Maxim Gorky seems destined steadily to increase. As the one great literary figure who spanned, not only temporally but spiritually, the gulf between the old and the new Russia, his historical importance can never be shaken by changes in literary fashion. Furthermore, Gorky is the most authentic voice of the proletariat in modern literature. Unlike Burns, he was not spoiled by his association with the literati, and he was quite devoid of the self-conscious posing which marred Walt Whitman's message. He remained faithful to his class while rising so far out of it as to survey other classes with catholic sympathy. It is natural to speak of him thus in the past tense (although he is still only sixty-three, with the probability of further masterpieces from his pen) because of the very completeness with which he has become the literary symbol of the Revolution.

All of this Dr. Kaun brings (*Continued on page* 54)

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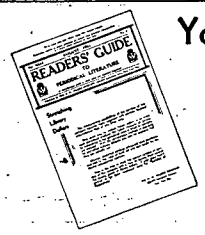

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(*Continued from page* 53) out in his admirable biography. A Russian who has lived a score of years in America, he is peculiarly fitted for his task. His Russian training and temperament enable him to understand the background of his subject, while his aloofness during the critical period of the Revolution permits him to survey that struggle with detachment. He also enjoys the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Gorky intimate enough to be revealing, without that over-intimacy that leads to personal distortion. He avoids both flattery and denigration, and creates on the whole a convincing picture of a great man with great faults who yet remains, as the great so rarely do, lovable.

Although Dr. Kaun's sources, nearly all in Russian, are voluminous, for the record of his subject's early years he has been obliged to rely almost entirely on Gorky's own autobiographical writings. This is doubly unfortunate: on the one hand, Gorky's own style is so incomparably vivid and colorful that nearly any biographer would be put to shame by the comparison, and, on the other hand, while Gorky's narrative is substantially true, some specific incidents were undoubtedly heightened in the telling by his romantic tendencies and others were blurred by inevitable lapses of memory. One could wish here that Dr. Kaun had attempted the admittedly very difficult task of analyzing and criticizing his source material.

Even with this reservation, however, the story of Gorky's successful struggle up from the sordid brutality of his early surroundings forms a sufficiently harrowing tale. A welcome element of comedy enters in the account of his relations with Tolstoi, telling how Gorky was shocked by the aristocrat's salacious talk and how Tolstoi was angered by the vagabond's bookishness. But the best of Dr. Kaun's book comes in the last two hundred pages dealing with Gorky and the Revolution, showing Gorky's personal friendship with Lenin and hostility toward the Bolshevic program, his final acceptance of the Bolshevists in preference to the White Reactionaries, and his efforts for the preservation of culture and the relief of the intelligentsia. An interesting appendix gives a full account of Gorky's ill-fated trip to the United States in 1906, revealing the fact that his disgraceful treatment in this country can be directly traced to the intrigues of the Russian Embassy and to The New York World's jealousy of the Hearst papers which had been given exclusive rights to Gorky's publications.

Spuytenduyvil, N. Y. ERNEST SUTHERLAND BATES

Youth and the War

KATRIN BECOMES A SOLDIER, *by Adrienne Thomas, translated from the German by Margaret Goldsmith. Little Brown. 321 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

WE meet Katrin on her fourteenth birthday, on the first page of her fat, new red-leather diary with gilt edges; and we shut that book five years later, filled with impotence and wrath. And yet we are glad to have seen her smile and heard her sing. Across the composite picture of our recent war fiction run two straight black parallel lines: All Quiet on the Western Front and Katrin Becomes a Soldier. Adrienne Thomas has shown, for the girls of an uprooted generation, what Eric Remarque demonstrated for his boys—the gradual disintergration of a sensitive, beautiful young personality under the shock and strain of war. Calmly and pitilessly, with subtlety and skill, she tells how war calls out the finest and bravest qualities of youth, along with other things; and then destroys the fineness and the courage. Margaret Goldsmith's English version miraculously escapes the heaviness which so often accompanies the German language in translation. Katrin is fragile and swift in her English dress. We love her, and lament the waste of so much beauty. HELEN CODY BAKER

Chicago Council of Social Agencies

Most Picturesque American

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, *by Henry F. Pringle. Harcourt Brace. 627 pp. Price $5 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

MR. PRINGLE'S biography easily takes rank amid the myriad volumes that have been written about the Most Picturesque American as *the* biography of Theodore Roosevelt. No one else has devoted such exhaustive study to the voluminous materials. No one else has had the privilege of such complete access to the Roosevelt (*Continued on page* 56)

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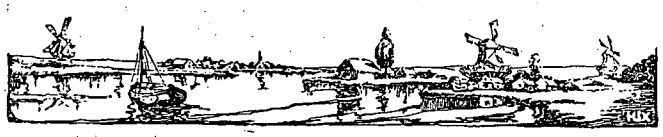
Traveler's Notebook



Anti-Militarist Ministers

THERE is in existence an International Union of Anti-Militarist Ministers and Clergymen, with headquarters at Ammerstol, Netherlands. Representatives from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden met at the second congress in Zurich last September, and resolved to ask all authorities, ministers and members of Christian churches:

1. To recognize jointly before God our share in the responsibility for the present state of war between the nations from which humanity generally is suffering, and which constantly threatens us with a still greater evil;
2. To reflect that, if the churches do not immediately refuse to sanction war in all its forms and with all its preliminaries, they will be promoting a disaster which will hurl them, their constructive agencies and the whole of our civilization to destruction;
3. To declare fearlessly, even in the face of governments, and more particularly in anticipation of (next year's) Disarmament Conference, the will of Jesus Christ not to tolerate on any pretext the horrors of war;
4. To seek and to affirm to one another, even across national frontiers, the common faith which is stronger than all which divides us;
5. To accept gladly in the name of the Lord all the trials and all the suffering which a campaign on behalf of peace may involve.

Diamond Jubilee

INDUSTRY, unlike humans, limbers up with the years, and in celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday, the North German Lloyd unfolds a fascinating story of shipping—not only in its expansion, its safety, its luxuriance, but in its ever increasing "agility." The first Bremen, back in 1858, was a little craft 334 feet long and 42 feet broad; it averaged twelve days and ten hours in westward crossings. The present Bremen is almost three times the size and on its last crossing broke all records by making New York Harbor in four days, seventeen hours and ten minutes, about one third the time.

Foreign Food

IF you are living in, or coming to, New York City, and would cultivate an "international appetite," here's a list of restaurants issued by Reconciliation Trips:

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JEWISH:	Strobel's 216 W. 103 St.—1 flight up
NEGRO:	St. Luke's Dining Room, 125 W. 130 Street
POLISH:	Polskiego Domu Narodowego, 19-23 St. Mark's Place
RUSSIAN:	Russian Art Restaurant, 181 Second Avenue
SYRIAN:	Sheik Restaurant, 21 W. 31 Street
TURKISH:	Bosporus, 6 E. 30 Street.

Travel Books

IRELAND AFOOT, *by John J. Welsh. Richard G. Badger. 350 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

IN THE WEST INDIES, *by John C. Van Dyke. Scribner's. 211 pp. Price $2 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

KEEP MOVING, *by Alfred C. B. Fletcher. Laidlaw. 279 pp. Price ?.*

PORTO RICO—A CARIBBEAN ISLE, *by R. J. and E. K. Van Deusen. Henry Holt. 341 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

SEEING PARIS, *by E. M. Newman. Funk & Wagnalls. 387 pp. Price $5 postpaid of Survey Graphic.*

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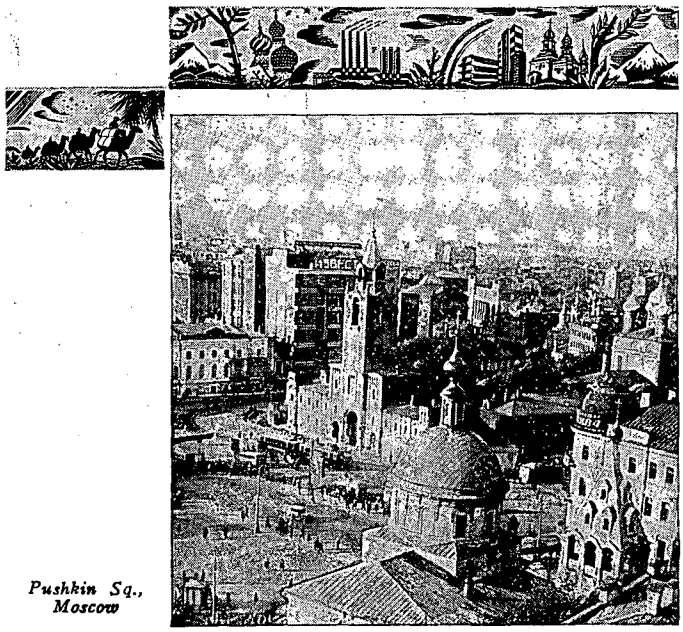

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TRAVEL IN THE

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(*Continued from page* 54) papers or used them so admirably. No one else has had so keen an eye for the revealing incidents of a life in which everything is picturesque and which therefore taxes a biographer's selective power.

Finally, no one else has preserved such an attitude of impartial and judicial inquiry. Most writing about Roosevelt has been either the diatribe of foes or the panegyric of friends. Mr. Pringle's attitude is the scholar's. There are times when he writes like an ardent admirer; at others he is dryly caustic. At all times he is good reading.

With admirable skill in selecting what is really important, he has avoided not only the tone but even the form of the solemn two-volume biograph and has condensed within one biggish but not uncomfortable book the whole story of T. R. Down to 1909, his work stands as the chief authority on its subject. Beyond that date the Roosevelt papers in the Library of Congress are still closed and the biography, although as authoritative as any book written at this time can be, loses a degree of its permanent value.

The industry and skill with which Mr. Pringle has examined, sifted and listed his innumerable sources which include no less than seventy-five thousand letters, is worthy of any scholar, and is equalled only by the literary charm with which he has told his story. The chapter on Alice Lee, Roosevelt's wife, is brilliant poetic prose, remarkable for its sincerity, feeling and restraint.

JOHN BAKELESS
New York University

NEW HOUSES FOR OLD

(*Continued from page* 25)

pleaded—these proposed banks be empowered to rediscount mortgages of limited-dividend corporations. Said Mr. Stern:

> You should not overlook opportunities for construction in large cities where we can not get consideration because there is not the flair of large speculative returns. If this problem is not considered, in five or ten years the people may force the construction of housing with public funds, as they have in Europe.

A more constructive measure is embodied in a bill introduced by Senator LaFollette (S. 2419) "to accelerate public construction during the present emergency, to provide employment, to create the administration of public works, to provide for the more effective coordination and correlation of the public-works activities of the government and for other purposes." One of its provisions is that the administrator may allocate one hundred million dollars of the funds authorized for loans to limited-dividend corporations created solely for the erection of housing on projects for low-income groups.

A hundred million dollars loaned in this way would produce three hundred million dollars worth of building, assuming that private capital would supply an equal amount of equity money, in addition to 50 per cent mortgages from insurance companies. Even the greatest optimist can scarcely hope this dream will be realized. But what sounder use could be made of public funds than to invest them in projects of this sort which in all likelihood would not only provide their own carrying charges but ultimately pay back the money to the public treasury? But even if this bill is not enacted into legislation it is invaluable in giving publicity to the problem and pointing the way. It is pleasant anyway to think the dream may come true.

Let us hope that some of these plans—or other effective ones—will be tried out. Yes, it is true that even then there will remain a large number of families who, for lack of economic resources, can scarcely hope to live in new houses or even in better houses—except through direct government subsidy. But direct government subsidy for housing is another matter.

My thesis is—is there any way by which good housing can be produced on an economic basis for an appreciable portion of those at present inadequately housed? My answer is that with some seven millions looking for work, with the key industry dormant and with building costs lowered, with a new technique in building evolved, and with fifty million urban dwellers disgracefully housed, there is reason to believe this is the time to shake ourselves out of our lethargy. What a challenge to our social, industrial, financial and political leadership!

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RUSSIA—A NATION OF ADOLESCENTS

(*Continued from page* 14)

estimated that there were five thousand prostitutes in Moscow; by 1928 this estimate had dropped to three thousand and it is now believed that there are not more than four hundred to five hundred. It is expected that the problem will be "liquidated" within the next two years. Yes—really; and personally I should not be surprised.

In this "liquidation" many factors are at work, important among them the organized efforts of the prophylactoria. The workers at the head of the prophylactoria would be surprised to hear their work called mental hygiene but what else is it? It doesn't consist in psychological and psychiatric examinations or case studies, in our sense. It consists in teaching the girl that she has a place in the scheme of things; that she is the only one who feels that she is unimportant and no-good; that she not only has a place but that she is wanted, in fact, needed in that place; that friendship, marriage, children, study if she is interested, leadership, are all possible for her if she will but take her place. (And this is no hoax, it is actually true.) To that end she must learn to read and write and become a "qualified worker," that is, one trained in some pursuit. Qualified, she must work, at present seven hours a day, four days in five. The institution is prepared to give her the necessary instruction; during her period of learning she will receive all necessary medical care, food and lodging and a small amount of money. She will be trained to use the modern machines that she will find when she leaves the institution and enters the factory as a "qualified worker." The mental hygiene in all this —the best in the world—is security, present and future; purpose, sense of belonging, sense of being needed, sense of personal worth and value as a human being; confidence in herself, in others and in the joint activity; consciousness of opportunity, freedom from fear. What is this but what we attempt to attain stripped of our terms—ego, libido, sublimation and the like—and our elaborate paraphernalia? With all the trained personnel and clinical equipment that we could conceivably bring together could we by our method in our social organization attain as much? Are we hindered by our method or our social organization? We shall come to face this question.

ALCOHOLISM is a serious problem in Russia. An intensive campaign of education is waged against alcohol and a quite active one against tobacco as well. By placard, pamphlets, books, lectures this campaign is carried on wherever workers meet, most actively perhaps in the schools and among the organizations for Communist youths. It is not a "moral" campaign in our sense; it has nothing of religious salvation in it. It is a campaign for a clear head free of narcotic befuddlement of any kind, whether religion, alcohol or opium.

Drunkenness, it is claimed, has been much reduced; the group feeling mounts strongly against it and it is easy to see why, since every person who cannot work because of drunkenness has to be carried by those who are sober and work. The worker doesn't pay indirectly by having his prices raised because of the "charity" the head of the factory has given for the care of alcoholics. He pays directly and he knows it. In the courtyard of a factory one often sees a wooden structure in the form of a large vodka bottle. The worker who has lost time through drunkenness cannot get his pay at the end of the week from the cashier's window with the others. He receives his money in the courtyard before the others from the window in the vodka bottle. These bottles have on them various inscriptions, all various ways of saying "Shame Money" or "Shameful Money." It is no joke for the worker.

But what happens to an alcoholic?

You will find him perhaps lying in the mud in the middle of the street.

But we must begin with the policeman who will come to get the man, for the policeman is like something that never was before in Heaven or on earth. It's simple, like so many things in Russia. *He's a citizen.* Just a citizen; only his job is to keep order while someone else's job is to run a stocking-machine or to cart bricks. He (*Continued on page* 59)

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(*Continued from page* 57) wears a uniform but it is just a different kind of workclothes. You sit by him in the opera —there are dozens of him there in the audience, perhaps alone, perhaps with his best girl or his family. If you are lucky you may sit with him in his club, for the policeman has his club as does the writer and the artist—not a barracks or a "station-house" but a well-appointed club, for himself, his wife and his children.

The Moscow "cop" with whom I talked most, as we sat drinking tea in his club, was interested to know what operas were given at the Metropolitan in New York; had I heard Chaliapin, the symphonic orchestras in America, George Gershwin and Broadway? It all seemed quite natural until one realized that one was drinking tea and talking music with a "cop." This particular cop was exceptional, certainly, but there was no reason to believe that the others I met at that club were unusual—handsome, well set-up, intelligent, friendly, keenly interested to hear about America and to tell about Russia.

IT is a chap like this who carts away the citizen lying in the mud. To jail? No; to a semi-hospital where he is examined by a physician and treated if necessary; washed up and put into a clean bed. After he comes to he remains a few days until he gets on his legs. During this time "education" begins.

The alcoholic is likely to be in about the same situation as the prostitute, a peasant who has wandered into the city, ignorant, illiterate, without a trade, befuddled by the life about him and his inability to get in step. "Education" again consists in showing him what he needs in order to get on; in convincing him that no one is pulling his leg with beautiful talk but that he is wanted, needed; that an opportunity is his if he desires it. The first lessons may be enough, with assistance to a job or to training. If he doesn't grasp this, sooner or later he is returned. Perhaps for a third time or a fourth. Even yet nobody has bullied him. Patience, patience, patience—"the fellow doesn't yet understand" and on goes the "education." Here is where the Russian often insists upon being an "idealist" as unreal as any "capitalist" great "social lover."

Eventually, if it becomes necessary, he will be urged to apply for admission at the Alcoholic Hospital under the direction of Dr. A. Rapaport, a former student of Rosenstein. It is a hospital of one hundred beds, ninety for alcoholics and ten for drugs. The patient comes voluntarily but he must remain for a period of months under active medical therapy combined with more "education" and, as soon as he is ready for it, work in an outside factory. The patient spends three and a half hours daily at the factory, the rest of the time at the hospital undergoing treatments, attending classes in reading or economics and socialism. When the medical staff believe him able to make the change, he is removed from the hospital roster and entered upon the payroll of the factory. During the stay in the hospital his wife and family have received the full wage he had been getting before his admission.

It does not matter what sort of an institution one visits—mental hospital, prison, school, court—everywhere that "problems" are to be solved the situation is the same: not so much special techniques and methods and personnel as an organized way of life, the very nature of which increases the morale of the individual, places a responsibility upon him, and gives him an opportunity to carry it. The responsibility is not in a sense a personal one—that he must be personally ambitious and get to the top of the heap—but a responsibility for the group. Joined with others he helps his group get on; that group in turn joined with other groups, helps all get on. All are definitely going somewhere and they know where. The individual does not have to worry about his individuality, his personality, even his "freedom."

When one speaks of "Russia" of course one does not speak of everyone in Russia. There is, as a matter of fact, a surprising unanimity, but it does not include all. By "Russia" one means the living, vigorous part of Russia—all else is water over the dam. We may think what we like about this water and how it got there but it has no significance in the larger aspect. "Russia" means today those who are building Communism; those who are endeav- (*Continued on page* 60)

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(*Continued form page* 59) oring to master the physical world and the mechanics of living in order that there may be an art of living, a culture, a life for all, useful and satisfying.

The spirit that one finds in Russia is frequently spoken of as a "war spirit," a "pioneer spirit." It is this, certainly, but more. Beneath the hectic, feverish exterior that one sees on superficial view there is among the adults a calmness, a depth and richness of feeling that is something else. It is the spirit of the adolescent in the finest sense. It is all of us when we were at our best, when we were honest, when we saw clearly, when we had faith and courage and goodwill. With our honesty, clear-seeing, faith, courage and goodwill there was much naiveté, unattached to anything tangible.

Russians are frequently just as naive in their far-flung visions, their belief in the possibility of everything and the potentiality of everybody, their credulity in what one sees in a book. One is often bewildered; one comes away from a conference of college professors wondering if one has wandered into a sophomore class meeting. But be very careful! The utterly, ridiculously impossible has been accomplished in so many instances and is on the very verge of being accomplished in so many more that it is well again to count a hundred before smiling. An amount of sheer youthful naiveté—yes—but mostly the pure metal of adolescence. An adolescence that has idealism but also realism; that asks questions; that refuses to accept what has been as an answer; that wants to know why. An adolescence that is challenged by a difficulty; that does not know the word "impossible;" does not know when it is beaten. With this and all that it implies directed toward a definite common goal, and with a sixth of the area of the earth in which to expand and experiment—one would like to know the end of the story.

HAWAII "NEEDS A FRIEND"

(*Continued from page* 8)

men. Nearer to the city are Pearl Harbor and the Navy Yard with other thousands. The great majority of enlisted men in both services are young and unmarried. The government goes to great pains to provide recreation within the reservations for men off duty. When the big practice fleets come in, many thousands more of active, normal young fellows are added for a time to the life of the city and the islands. These men want to play away from their work, for the barracks and naval centers are places of work for enlisted men.

The problems thus created are found the world over wherever armies and navies must operate, especially with men who are far from home. It is the experience in Honolulu that naval and military officers on the spot are very understanding. The relationships with social-welfare agencies are cordial, and the same holds true for territorial officers, from Governor Judd down.

Hawaii and Honolulu have many welfare problems for which the right solutions should be or are being sought. They center around standards of living—health, housing, recreation and education of agricultural and other workers. But this may be said of any community or state in the Union. Honolulu is no saintly city. Crimes are committed within its borders. Some of them are serious crimes. As such they have been giving citizens real concern. Two years ago Governor Judd, recognizing an increasing lawlessness, little of it to be classed as gravely dangerous, appointed a crime commission composed of able citizens. They found few evidences of a "crime wave," but they did find certain administrative conditions calling for correction through legislative enactment, namely a metropolitan police commission with an appointive in place of an elective chief of police, and the prosecution of criminal cases by a territorial officer instead of city and country officers. Bills embodying changes were defeated in the legislature a year ago, but under pressure from recent tragedies they have been enacted into law. It is important to keep in mind that the citizens of Hawaii had desired these changes long before the world began to pour out its advice.

Prof. S. D. Porteus of the University of Hawaii, a psychologist of international reputation, was a member of the com-

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mission. He has said that Hawaii, with its cosmopolitan population, is far more law-abiding than any community of equal size and social set-up in the world. He has declared that Honolulu is a paradise of law and order against comparable places like Port Said, Singapore and many mainland cities. The illegitimacy rate is low. He does not overstate. He has further declared:

The presence of many thousands of single white men enlisted in the Army and Navy has complicated Hawaii's social problems immensely. The bitterness between service men and lower class part-Hawaiians exists in many cases on a basis of competition for women. It is useless to indulge in recriminations on this subject. Knowing human nature, we realize that white men cannot be held isolated for several years with no women of their color or class without creating a very special social problem—one, I believe, the Army and Navy officers fully realize and do their utmost to cope with.

SOME weeks ago the "Blue Fleet" sailed from California ports to "capture" Hawaii, with its sixty ships, two hundred planes and more than twenty-seven thousand men. It was at first rumored that the ships would not be allowed to touch Honolulu for fear of trouble, but later these rumors were denied. Much as it may strain the resources of the city to entertain so many men, it will be done just as in past years. Not, however, without complications, anxieties, responsibilities, opportunities and friendships familiar to the officers on the spot but unhinted in Admiral Pratt's communications.

The discipline administered to service men concerning all matters of conduct rests on searching inquiries and, where necessary, is severe. Violations of conduct, whether committed by civilians or service men, call for that fine understanding fundamental in all sound human relationships. The assistant United States attorney-general, Seth W. Richardson, charged with the task of reporting on the status of law and order in Hawaii, must look with seeing eyes for with him, as with the good newspaper man, "there never is a real story where there seems to be one." Before Mr. Richardson is through, he may set in motion forces which will affect the social life of military and naval establishments not only in Hawaii but in the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and even on the mainland itself. With it all he is certain to find that the citizens of Honolulu, as well as territorial officers, have contributed a great volume of effort which has developed fine relations between service men generally and the various activities of the city.

One night under a moon-flooded Honolulu sky, I talked for hours to a sailor-lad. Some of his comments are still fresh with me.

This is a fine town. It treats people in a nice way. It has a friendly spirit. If you could come here with your wife to live like other men that would be just great. If you are an officer you can marry or not, just as you please. At least you have access to the homes of the people. We fellows get desperately tired of the lack of family life. I can tell you that for many of the enlisted men the lives they are called upon to live and which are the order of the day spell a suffering which is worse than hell. A man who lives without privacy in the company of hundreds, possibly thousands of other men, at times gets so woman-hungry that his self-control is hardly sufficient to keep him in bounds. Go anywheres about this city at night, visit Waikiki Beach and watch the droves of young men in uniform, walking singly or in twos and threes; they are not out for harm, but they do want to get close to womankind. For all but a few, they will have to wait to get back to the mainland before they can talk to a girl. This world is sure cock-eyed. Who's to blame? I don't know.

Another sailor here in Philadelphia uttered almost the same words.

The leading industries of Hawaii are the production of pineapples and sugar and providing for tourists. The agricultural set-up has involved large use of labor which has come chiefly from Asia. The evidences of this appear in the present population. Over all the nationals who have come in, Hawaii has exerted a distinctively beneficent influence. Fresh additions to the laboring population are coming from the Philippine Islands under a system of contracts, some few from Porto Rico. Many of the Asiatic peoples (*Continued on page 63*)

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(*Continued from page* 61) who have helped to create the wealth of Hawaii reach our mainland. We are not always hospitable, showing evidences of a spirit to which reference has been made. It behooves all of us to watch racial tendencies in proposed congressional exclusion legislation on this subject. While for large numbers of short-term agricultural laborers there is the same deprivation of family life and association with women as in the case of the enlisted men, the former have not been a factor in the difficulties in Honolulu.

The social-welfare resources of the city are rich. It has a federation of charitable agencies known as the United Welfare Campaign. Twenty-five agencies have part of their activities financed through the moneys raised by this central organization. From year to year it raises increasing amounts, the quota now being in the neighborhood of a half million dollars out of total disbursements in excess of a million a year. This by no means completes the picture of private effort, for the city has a number of endowed agencies in the fields of health and education. There are six private hospitals in addition to various tax-supported hospitals. And a number of the plantations outside Honolulu have well-equipped hospitals. Included in the membership of the United Welfare Campaign is one of the finest Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.'s in the United States. It can be said in all fairness that this is but one of many evidences of the hands which are stretched out to the "boys."

The executive committee of the United Campaign is made up of men who are widely known for their business leadership, acquaintanceship with international affairs, broad-mainland interests and concern in the social wellbeing of Hawaii, as well as the rest of the United States. J. R. Galt, a man of rare spirit as chairman of the campaign, shares the task of far-sighted social planning with men like George H. Angus, F. C. Atherton, A. W. T. Bottomley, A. L. Castle, W. F. Dillingham, R. A. Cooke, James D. Dole, Judge W. F. Frear, C. R. Hemenway, John E. Russell and John Waterhouse. It is unthinkable that these men, with all that they have at stake and all that they stand for, would tolerate the state of affairs so incorrectly pictured in our press. It is they who sponsored in 1929 a notable public-health survey of Honolulu by Prof. Ira V. Hiscock of the Yale School of Medicine. Mr. Dillingham is president of the Council of Social Agencies and chairman of a special committee of citizens created as a result of recent developments. He is a powerful influence on the Islands.

They work in close association with Governor Lawrence M. Judd, a most conscientious, able and just man and the social-welfare leaders of Honolulu and the territory who know more about what is happening in the social-welfare field than any other group. George F. Hamilton, executive secretary of the United Welfare Campaign, Nell Findley, manager of the Social Service Bureau, Margaret Bergen of the University of Hawaii, the Rev. Valentin H. Franckx, Dr. Philip S. Platt, director of Palama Settlement, President David L. Crawford of the University of Hawaii, President Frank E. Midkiff of The Kamehameha Schools, President F. E. Trotter of the Board of Health, Mabel L. Smyth in charge of infant and maternal hygiene, Lucy K. Ward, Mrs. Ella S. Holohan, and a host of others have sponsored projects of which any city or state might be proud.

These are men and women of courage, vision and hope, with wide-reaching connections throughout the United States. Space does not permit detailed reference to the leading social-welfare developments elsewhere in the islands or to the contributions of the clergy of the city and territory to social workers. They are many and inspiring, such as Father Damien's immortal labors.

IT was in Honolulu that the important Institute of Pacific Relations was born. Honolulu influences have largely kept it alive. It was this very Institute which met last summer in China, seeking to prevent the present Sino-Japanese conflict. The Pan-Pacific Women's Conference is also largely a Honolulu institution, meeting every other year, bringing to its sessions leaders among women from nations bordering on the Pacific. The programs of both organizations indicate impressive contributions from many leaders. Secretary Wilbur and Jane Addams have played notable parts in recent meetings of the Conference.

On March 1, 1889, Robert Louis Stevenson was at Honolulu. He there received a letter—one of the most beautiful letters of his life. It was from a native Samoan, following a two months' forced stay of Stevenson at a lovely spot in Samoa while a new mast was being cut and set in his ship. A great friendship developed between Stevenson and the Samoan chief, whose name was Rui:

I make you to know my great affection. At the hour when you left us I was filled with tears. When you embarked I felt a great sorrow. It was for this that I went upon the road and you looked from that ship and I looked at you on the ship with great grief until you had raised the anchor and hoisted the sail. I cried out to you, "Farewell, Louis;" and when I was coming back to my house I seemed to hear your voice crying "Rui, farewell." When it was dark I said to myself, "If I (*Continued on page* 64)

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(*Continued from page* 63) had wings I should fly to the ship to meet you and to sleep amongst you. . . . I will not forget you in my memory. Here is the thought: I desire to meet you again. It is your eyes that I desire to see again. It must be that your body and my body shall eat together at one table; there is what would make my heart content, but now we are separated. May God be with you all. May His word and His mercy go with you so that you may be well and we also according to the words of Paul. *Ori a Ori,* that is to say, Rui.

Everywhere in Hawaii one finds this spirit expressed. It is a precious thing. There is little enough of it in the world. For even her traducers, Hawaii, from out of the spirit of the great family of her Polynesian people, says again as Rui, "I will not forget you in my memory. May God be with you all."

BIRTH CONTROL VS. CLASS SUICIDE

(*Continued from page* 41)

ceptive information, a result confirmed by a report to the International Population Union by Dr. Friedrich Burgdorfer in 1930, with the added finding that while the numbers of children of the poor were decreasing, the number of children of families with large incomes is actually increasing.

These changes in the differential birthrate are not mysterious in the least. Generally speaking the population of a country can increase only so rapidly without affecting its standard of living unfavorably. If so much of this population growth comes from one source so much less must come from other sources or the standard of living will be affected unfavorably.

While the use of birth control thus cuts down the numbers of the lower classes it eases the economic pressure of large families on the community by diminishing the burden of their dependence which the middle and upper classes have been obliged to carry in the forms of taxes, charity, public institutions, crime and the like. As this public burden is eased, the upper classes can afford to have more children at the standard of living which they are accustomed to enjoy. Moreover when the source of population growth from the lower classes is decreased it creates a vacuum in the growth of population which stimulates the birthrates of the upper and middle classes. This phenomenon is merely the old economic law of supply and demand applied to population growth among social classes. For instance, if labor-saving devices replace thousands of unskilled laborers, the unskilled laborers will cut down on their birthrate, if they have the necessary means. If a high class of population is in demand the birthrate of the upper classes will be released. What fragmentary evidence we have seems to indicate that this result actually does follow.

THE result of birth control that we observe in the communities where information is available to the whole population is a larger number of small families—with the larger families in the homes most fitted for their support. Certainly such a distribution of children and adults makes for a more stable setting for family life than the opposite method with a relatively small number of large families and a large unmarried population.

Population always has been limited by some method of control—famine, infanticide, war and the like. These factors have been great social forces, in the main selecting those least advantaged in the struggle for survival. Birth control, operating through the use of individual action, has seemed dysgenic, in that it has often been used to limit the families of those with the greatest forethought and responsibility. Typically its limitation has been that of the upper classes. More careful examination reveals, however, the situation outlined in the preceding paragraphs—that this result is transitional. The most able and the most intelligent are naturally the first to observe and use the advantages which it provides for them as persons and as parents, just as these classes are the first to profit by new inventions and discoveries. Examined closely under the rare conditions in which it has been available to a whole community, birth control as a social device does not produce "class suicide" but precisely the opposite—the survival of the classes whose increase is needed to serve the best needs of the whole population.

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